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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**  
100-7826-27,31,51



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100-7826

SECTION 1

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Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

EAT:DS

February 11, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

A conference was held at the Bureau on February 10, 1941, with the following Bureau representatives in attendance: Messrs. Tolson, Nathan, Foxworth, Clegg, Ladd, Hince, Gurnea, Connelley, Conroy, McKee, Brantley, W. S. Devereaux, Donegan, Sackett and E. A. Tamm.

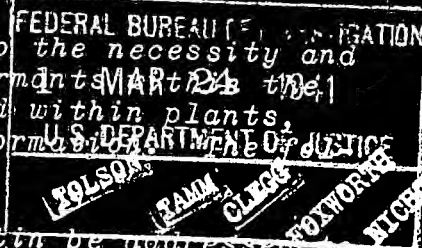
The purpose of the conference was to discuss ways and means of improving and extending the Bureau's coverage of its National Defense responsibilities. In the interest of brevity I am not outlining your remarks in detail, it being noted that apparently everyone in attendance at the conference took copious notes upon your comments.

Subsequent to your departure from the conference the following matters were discussed in the order indicated and the recommendations made were concurred in by all persons in attendance unless otherwise noted. It may be further stated that each person was invited individually to express his views, opinions and make his observations and suggestions upon each matter that was to be discussed.

I. INFORMANTS

A general discussion was held as to the necessity and desirability of developing confidential informants within plants, factories and other potential sources of information. The following recommendations are submitted:

1. It is recommended that a bulletin be addressed to all Special Agents in Charge emphasizing the necessity for development of informants and sources of information in hotels, taxicab companies, real estate agencies, restaurants, rental agencies, etc. The bulletin should point out also the possibility of developing sources of information within these types of business through the present program of utilizing American Legion members as sources of information. A suggested bulletin is attached hereto.



3/25/41

2. It is recommended that a bulletin be addressed to all Special Agents outlining the necessity for their utilizing their friends and associates as sources of information. The bulletin should point out that each Agent undoubtedly has family and personal friends engaged in all walks of life in various sections of the United States and accordingly it is desired that each Special Agent through appropriate channels advise Special Agents in Charge of the identity of the individual Agent's friends in various parts of the country with adequate information as to their employment, background, etc. Emphasis should be placed on the fact that the Bureau desires to receive data concerning reliable sources of information in banking institutions, brokerage houses, rental agencies, hotels, department stores and in all phases of commercial life. The bulletin described should point out further that Agents in Charge and Agents should also inquire of the friends of Special Agents whether they in turn have other friends who are in a position to furnish information which may come to their attention from time to time to the Bureau. A suggested bulletin is attached hereto upon this subject.

3. Coverage of Communist Party: After considerable 2/17/41 discussion the following suggestion is made to increase the P.C. letter coverage of the Communist Party: to Mr. E. J. Connelley, cc-interested offices. CHC

The New York office is to be assigned five men to work under the direction of Mr. Connelley, these men to be placed upon a special assignment intended to develop adequate and complete information concerning the present Communist Party activities in the New York area at the present time. After appropriate identification of the leading officials of the Party, surveillances should be maintained, bank records studied and efforts made to develop through the information obtained reliable confidential informants within the higher circles of the Communist Party. Mr. Connelley would like to use some of the men who worked on the Bridges case in New York City in this investigation, he mentioning particularly Agents C. E. Weeks, W. J. Devereux, L. A. Ducommun and H. J. Cronin.

It is further recommended that the following offices be instructed to assign one man to the investigation of Communist Party activities in that office to the exclusion of all other assignments. The investigation to be conducted should be carefully outlined and should emphasize the necessity for developing accurate data concerning the identity, movements, habits, contacts, etc. of the leading officials of the Communist Party in that area. Reports



are to be forwarded to New York in order that the case may be properly assimilated and as the data are developed, appropriate steps will be taken to induce leaders of the Communist Party to become informants for the Bureau. The offices in which it is recommended that one man be assigned to this investigation are as follows:

Seattle  
Portland  
San Francisco  
Los Angeles  
San Diego  
Newark  
Philadelphia

Pittsburgh  
Cleveland  
Chicago  
St. Paul  
Detroit  
New Orleans  
Houston

## II. SABOTAGE

Mr. Connelley is of the opinion that the Bureau can offer no solution to the field for the handling of sabotage cases, he being of the opinion that the matter is solely an investigative problem which must be met by the individual investigator. Considerable discussion was had as to the possibility of enlisting the Labor Leaders in cooperating with the Bureau particularly in the investigation of sabotage cases and the suggestion was made that the Bureau approach the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee on Industrial Organization for the purpose of arranging some program whereby Bureau representatives would speak to the various Union groups, particularly in the plants on the priority list. This suggestion was generally considered undesirable it being the consensus of opinion that small groups within the various Labor Unions would probably heckle a Bureau representative attempting to speak and would otherwise make the matter so difficult to handle that the Bureau's real message could not be transmitted to the Union members.

It was suggested and the suggestion believed desirable that interviews not be conducted in sabotage cases in the plant where the sabotage occurs. The objection is raised that employees are reluctant to talk to a Bureau Agent at the plant or in the plant offices because of his fear that the other employees will think he is serving as a "stool pigeon". It was recommended

therefore that instructions be issued to the field that interviews with employees in a plant where an act of sabotage has occurred be conducted at the employee's home or at the Bureau field office, or some other appropriate point away from the plant. This instruction will be included in a bulletin to be issued on the subject of sabotage.

It was the consensus of opinion the individual sabotage case must be met by the investigative ingenuity of the individual Agents and Special Agents in Charge. The conference recommended therefore that a study be made of the offices in which the largest number of sabotage complaints are being received and a study made of the personnel of those offices to determine whether there are assigned to these offices one or more Agents with diversified investigative experience who will be available and who will be utilized by the Special Agent in Charge for the purpose of handling the sabotage cases coming into the office. Messrs. Tolson and Tamm will make this study and submit appropriate recommendations for such changes in personnel as appear necessary.

### III: CONFERENCES WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

The following suggestions were submitted for increasing the field generally covered by the quarterly conferences with law enforcement officials:

1. That instructions be issued to all Special Agents to seek invitations to address meetings of State Associations of Chiefs of Police, State Associations of Sheriffs, State Associations of Prosecutors, etc., and when so invited to speak upon National Defense subjects which are bound to attract interest and publicity. It is believed that the Special Agents in Charge, if they properly handle such matters, can dominate the picture in these meetings.

2. It is suggested that each quarterly law enforcement conference have a "theme topic", which will relate to some particular aspect of the National Defense, which will be the basis of discussion at the conference. Suggested topics were "Sabotage in Industrial Institutions", "Law Enforcement's Responsibility in National Emergencies", etc.

3. It is recommended that the individual Special Agents in Charge be instructed to seek dignified publicity and photographs in connection with the holding of the quarterly conferences. It was suggested that at the various quarterly conferences at least one person prominent in each locality be invited to make a talk to the law enforcement officers and that this session of the conference be open to press representatives. The Special Agent in Charge should of course act as the Chairman at this session of the meeting.

4. It is recommended that the Bureau send out to some of the larger meetings and particularly those within a reasonable distance of Washington a member of the Laboratory staff with appropriate equipment in order that a talk upon some of the technical aspects of sabotage may be given, together with illustrations of the types of fire, etc. caused by various chemical combinations.

5. It is recommended that from time to time there be prepared a recording of an address by you which has been specially prepared for transmittal to the law enforcement officers, possibly upon one of the "theme topics". These records can then be sent to the various field offices and utilized with the playback equipment which is maintained in all offices, as one of the attractions at a current meeting.

#### IV. GERMAN INTELLIGENCE

2/17/41  
Letter to SACs  
CNC It is the consensus of opinion that there is no leader or prominent figure in the German Intelligence organization in the United States but that the Directors of the organization remain in Germany and operate through individual cliques or circles in the United States.

Mr. Connelley points out that the New York office through the Duquesne case is actively supervising the operations of the Air and Marine Divisions of the German Intelligence Setup in the New York area and that this group has connections which have been established by this investigation in Detroit and Chicago. Mr. Connelley pointed out that the Bureau has undoubtedly conducted investigations of persons in various parts of the United

States who are, have been or will be members of the German Intelligence setup. Mr. Connelley is of the opinion that in each situation where a good suspect is developed, a surveillance should be maintained for a period of many months even though the surveillance does not from week to week produce anything. This brings forth the generally expressed opinion that the individual Special Agents in Charge must evaluate each and every case which comes into their office in order to determine how far they are justified in going in connection with the investigation of each individual suspect.

It was generally agreed that the German Consuls had a very remote association with the actual espionage operations, it being noted that the Consul's activities appear to be confined to matters relating to propaganda operations. Mr. Clegg pointed out that the British Intelligence suggests that in so far as possible Intelligence Groups' operations be confined to small cliques; that the operation of espionage and sabotage organizations of the German Government are controlled from the same organization; that Mexico is generally believed to be the center of operations for all of the foreign agencies interested in operations in the United States; that the British have found that industrial espionage work in Great Britain was carried on by the Germans through service agencies such as those supplying towels, mimeographed services, and other services of a type which requires access to a particular plant or industrial unit by persons not regularly employed there.

The consensus of opinion was that the German Intelligence setup could be developed only through continuing the Bureau's present program of maintaining surveillances of various persons in the Duquesne case and after they establish contacts, of in turn maintaining surveillances and study of these contacts. It is noted that in the Duquesne case the number of subjects has now reached 63.

It was also the consensus of opinion that it would be both necessary and desirable to impress upon each individual Special Agent in Charge the necessity for carefully evaluating each and every German Espionage suspect and determining the amount and extent of the investigation which should be conducted of him.

#### V. RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE

A lengthy discussion was had of the Russian espionage system in the United States. It may be noted that the New

Memo for the Director

-7-

York office in the Feldman case has under surveillance one Ouakimian and through his contacts the identity of a number of other people who are undoubtedly Russian Agents are being ascertained.

2/28/41  
Memo.  
Director.  
CHC  
2/28/41  
Memo  
Mr.  
Mr. Quinn  
CHC  
It is recommended that steps be taken to have Bureau Agents assigned to participate with the Immigration Authorities at principal ports on the West Coast, in Miami, Florida and the principal ports of entry into the United States on the Mexican Border. These Agents will participate with the Immigration Authorities in the questioning of aliens entering the United States in an effort to spot persons who appear to be couriers, messengers or espionage agents. Persons believed suspicious, having too much money or being otherwise subject to additional inquiry, will be placed under surveillance and study. While nominally this procedure will apply to all aliens entering through the places indicated, actually emphasis will be placed only on able-bodied Germans of Military age, Russians and Japanese.

Respectfully,

✓  
Edward A. Tamm

All suggestions approved.  
Please take steps to put into  
immediate operation.  
b.

OFFICE OF  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
July 30, 1941.

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓  
Mr. Clegg ✓  
Mr. Foxworth ✓  
Mr. Glavin ✓  
Mr. Ladd ✓  
Mr. Nichols ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Carson ✓  
Mr. Drayton ✓  
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓  
Mr. Hendon ✓  
Mr. Coffey ✓  
Mr. Harbo ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Tour Room ✓  
Mr. Nease ✓  
Mr. Tracy ✓  
Miss Beahm ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓

Jim Strebig thought the Director might like to see a copy of the regular issues of the USSR handouts given to the Press by the Russian Embassy.

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*Russian activities*

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INDEXED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 AUG 6 1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON Tamm Foxworth Nichols Carson

ENCLOSURE

*Embassy*  
*of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

*Information Bulletin*

*Washington, D. C.*

Friday, July 25, 1941

No. 10

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100-7826-1



Morning Communique, July 24

Soviet Information Bureau  
Moscow, July 24.

Last night intense fighting continued in the Porkhov, Polotsk-Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir directions. No large scale hostilities took place at other sectors of the front.

Our airforce operated against enemy moto-mechanized troops and airdromes.

Communications Commissar to Defense Post

The Soviet Information Bureau announces that the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. has appointed People's Commissar of Postal and Telegraphic Communications Ivan Peresypkin to the post of Assistant People's Commissar of Defense.

New Heroes of the Soviet Union

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has awarded the title "Hero of the Soviet Union," the Order of Lenin and the Medal of the Gold Star to 13 Red Army commanders headed by Major General N. Semenchenko of the Tank Troops. The awards were made for model fulfilment of military tasks, valor and courage.

AT THE FRONT  
and  
BEHIND THE LINES

FINNS REPULSED

German-Finnish troops have been repulsed from the area of "P" with heavy casualties, the Soviet Information Bureau reported today.

The enemy lost 1200 killed and wounded, one anti-tank gun, several trench mortars and a number of radio sending and receiving sets. Commander Kozhin's battery distinguished itself by annihilating 300 Nazis with canister shot.

MUSCOVITES SQUELCH INCENDIARIES

The press reports that over 200 small incendiary bombs were dropped on one Moscow district during the night raids of July 22-23. All of them were promptly extinguished by fire brigades and volunteer squads of civilians.

House manager Makarov received special mention for personally putting out five bombs and organizing a group which extinguished 14 other bombs in the area near his house. Two watchmen, Eliseev and Kondratiev, put out a large number of bombs which fell near Botkin Hospital.

OIL BARGES EXPLODE

The Soviet Information Bureau reports that a German barge loaded with shells blew up recently five kilometers from the Rumanian town of Oltenitsa on the Danube River. The explosion set two oil transports on fire, destroying 6,000 tons of oil.

### GERMAN CONVOY BLASTED

Soviet air patrols recently reported a large convoy of Nazi transports heading northward, the Soviet Information Bureau reports. Dive-bombers took off and soon located the enemy ships. Despite intense anti-aircraft fire, heavy bombs were dropped accurately on the convoy.

Several ships blew up, caught fire and sank. A Soviet destroyer also arrived on the scene and opened fire, shelling transports and repulsing attacks by enemy planes.

The planes sank six ships and the destroyer sank five transports and one tanker.

### BATTLE IN THE AIR

A sky battle in which a single Soviet flier brought down two Germans and parachuted to safety from his own damaged machine only 50 yards from the ground was recounted in the Soviet press today.

Eight Nazi Junkers-88 bombers protected by two Messerschmitts approached a Soviet airdrome. A single Soviet plane flown by Sergeant Major Totmin rose to challenge them. His first bursts sent one Junkers down in flames.

The remaining bombers turned tail, accompanied by one of the German fighters, while the other Messerschmitt stayed to fight Totmin. The two planes flew at each other head on, the Nazi swerving only at the ultimate moment. The tails of the planes flicked each other as they passed, and the German hurtled down out of control.

As Totmin's plane went into a spin, he jerked the ripcord of his parachute and pushed himself free of the cockpit seconds before his plane struck the earth. He landed safely within a few yards of the wreckage of the Nazi fighter.

### NAZI AIRFIELD CAPTURED

The Soviet press reports that an infantry unit commanded by Major Yakutovich successfully crossed an unnamed river and captured a German airforce headquarters and ammunition dump.

Soviet artillery secretly conveyed to the enemy's rear unexpectedly opened fire, destroying tanks assigned to guard the German airfield. Twenty-nine tanks, 26 trucks and six automobiles were destroyed and important military documents captured.

### GERMAN FLIERS CAUGHT

Soviet citizens in areas near the front lines are helping the Red Army locate and exterminate enemy spies and diversionists. The following incident is related by the Moscow press:

An enemy plane attempted to bomb a railway station near the front. A peasant spotted the low flying plane and fired at it with a rifle. Its engine on fire, the plane landed near the village of "X".

The crew of five de-mounted their machineguns and took cover in the woods, but were soon located by peasants. In the skirmish that followed one Nazi flier was killed. The wounded commander surrendered with two of his crew. The fifth escaped, but a few days later was caught by collective farmers and delivered to a Red Army headquarters.

### GUERRILLAS ROUT TANKS

The Soviet Information Bureau reports that a guerrilla detachment commanded by Major Tugarinov, operating in the enemy rear, routed a Nazi tank company in the village of "S" on the night of July 20. Twenty-two German soldiers, 15 tanks and two fuel tank cars were captured.

The same unit captured five food and fuel trucks within a few days.

### SOVIET INDUSTRY SPEEDS UP FOR WAR

The Moscow press today bestowed accolades on a number of Soviet workers for outstanding contributions to war production:

Machinist Lisitsin, for turning out in four days work normally requiring 26 shifts.

Locomotive engineer Sergienko of the Molotov Railway Depot averaged a daily run of more than 600 miles, the normal day's run being 200 miles.

Machinist Panteleev of a Rybinsk road machinery factory completed four and a half days' quotas in a single day.

Anna Sorokolet of a Piatigorsk knit goods factory initiated the practice, now widely copied throughout the factory, of tending 24 machines simultaneously instead of 12.

Three assistant foremen of a Ferghana spinning mill are each tending 64 looms simultaneously instead of 48 as previously.

Weavers of an Ivanova factory now tend 646 looms instead of 356.

\* \* \* \*

The Soviet press today credits a single anti-aircraft machinegun platoon, commanded by Lt. Pogudkin, with downing 16 German bombers and seven fighters since the war began.

### LENINGRAD PREPARES DEFENSE

Soviet Russia's second city, Leningrad, today lies swathed in sandbags, grimly ready to repulse Nazi assaults by land, sea or air. Ten miles to the west lies the impregnable naval fortress of Kronstadt, base of the Soviet Baltic fleet. Powerful land fortifications guard approaches along both shores of the Baltic. Air fighters, anti-aircraft artillery and a broad network of air observers have already proved their efficiency against marauding Nazi bombers.

Leningrad's defenders today do not operate under the handicaps that existed a scant two years ago when the borders of hostile Finland and weak Estonia lay respectively 15 and 75 miles away.

The population of Leningrad is approximately 3,200,000. Its central parts were laid out by Czar Peter the First in a spacious, symmetrical pattern with wide, straight streets and solid stone buildings, some as tall as 12 stories. Recent Soviet construction has eliminated the acres of squalid tenements that formerly lay at its outskirts. Leningrad today has no slums.

Most northerly of the world's great cities, Leningrad is a city of historical memories and epoch-making events. As the Czarist capital, Petersburg, later Petrograd, it saw Russia's first strike (of weavers in 1749), the first revolt against Czarism (the Decembrists, liberal aristocracy, in 1825), and the bloody massacre of peacefully assembled workers before the Winter Palace that precipitated the Revolution of 1905.

Known as the "Cradle of the Revolution," Petrograd saw the formation of the first Workers' and Soldiers' Soviet, and it was there the Soviets first seized power in 1917 and established a new form of democratic state.

Lenin, returning from exile, stood on top of an armored automobile in front of the Finlandsky railway station on April 3, 1917, and before a crowd of thousands called for overthrow of the Provisional Government that had replaced the Czar in the February Revolution. He demanded that all power be placed in the hands of the Soviets (Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Councils).

On October 25 (old style) a general armed uprising swept Kerensky from power. Prominent among the Soviet forces were sailors from Kronstadt, and in particular from the cruiser Aurora. Later in 1919, the workers and soldiers of the Leningrad Soviets withstood the foreign financed offensive of the Whiteguard General Yudenich.

Meanwhile, a German threat in the Baltic at the beginning of 1918 hastened the transfer of the Soviet Government to Moscow--a change previously decided on. In 1920, after six years of world war, civil war and foreign military intervention, the city's population was less than a million.

Since then its reconstruction has been rapid. Its name was changed to Leningrad after Lenin's death in 1924. Under the Second Five Year Plan 2,000,000,000 rubles were spent on municipal improvement. Close to 8,000,000 square feet of housing and 170 schools were built. In the Volodarsky and Kirov districts, new housing forms over half the total accommodations. From 1932 to 1938 half a billion rubles were spent in remodeling old dwellings. The growth of industry has also been rapid.

From its earliest days the city was an important seaport. Today ocean going ships sail up the Neva River and barges from Russia's river network thread its myriad canals. The Baltic



Shipbuilding Yards and the Soviet Shipbuilding Institute are located here and the growth of waterfront installations in recent years has been enormous.

Heavy industry in Leningrad includes the great Putilov Works, manufacturing locomotives, railway rolling stock, tractors and heavy machinery; the Lenin Machine Building Works, making textile machinery, electrical appliances, etc.; the Kirov Aluminum Combinat; the Russian Diesel Plant; the North Cable Plant; the Electrocila Factory manufacturing heavy electrical machinery and equipment.

Light industry includes the Red Triangle Rubber Factory; the Leather Trust Shoe Factory; the Svetlana Electric Bulb Factory; and the Red Banner Knitting and Hosiery Mill. Each of these is the largest of its kind in the Soviet Union. Other factories produce printing presses, typewriters, electric goods and a thousand and one additional commodities.

Industrial growth continues rapid. In 1940, Leningrad industry turned over a Socialist "profit" of 1,783,000,000 rubles, all of which went back into the expansion of the city and its industry. In that year the city's factories mastered techniques for producing 235 new commodities, including new types of large turbines and diesel engines as well as smaller articles. During the Finnish war the factories gained valuable experience in switching to production of armaments.

Leningrad still retains the intellectual preeminence it gained in the days of the Czars. The Hermitage Museum ranks with the British Museum and the Louvre in the importance of its artistic treasures. Pavlov's Physiological Institute and Bekhterev's Institute for the Study of Reflexes, also the Soviet Radium Institute, are located here. The fourth largest library

in the world is only one of the many available to Leningrad students and public. There are in all 80 scientific institutes and 34 universities and other institutes of higher learning in the city. The theaters, led by the famous State Theater of Opera and Ballet, rank with the best in Europe.

Leningrad has always been noted for the beauty of its architecture, especially for its great avenues and squares of harmoniously planned buildings. Many of the famous architects of the 18th and 19th centuries did their best work for the Czars. The Cathedral of Peter and Paul, designed by the Italian Tresini, is one of the most famous landmarks. Today wide new avenues and new squares are taking shape in Leningrad. The right bank of the Neva and the big Obvodny Canal have been clad in granite and concrete. Several new bridges have recently been built across the Neva and many over tributary canals.

Now Leningrad again girds for defense. It has never been captured by a foreign foe--not even by Napoleon when he took Moscow. Against the modern Red Army, Navy and Airforce, and 200,000,000 Soviet patriots, Hitler will fare worse than Napoleon.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



JKM:lem

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
**Washington, D. C.**

June 20, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ~~KIMBALL~~ AND MR. ~~MUMFORD~~

RE: COMMUNISM  
RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

In handling Russian Espionage it is, of course, necessary that the Espionage Section maintain responsibility for and supervise the investigation of couriers and others who are suspected of being representatives of the Soviet Union and/or the Communist Third International. However, to enable the Internal Security Section to be fully advised of all matters which may be pertinent to a complete knowledge of the Communist Party, USA, and may have a bearing on the illegality of its activities, it is necessary that that section be fully cognizant of these cases being handled by the Espionage Section.

It is accordingly desired that hereafter all communications handled by the Espionage Section which have a bearing on any matter related to Communism as differentiated from purely Russian Government matters be routed to the Internal Security Section for informative purposes so that the pertinent data may be correlated with the matters handled there.

Very truly yours,

*D. M. Ladd*  
D. M. Ladd

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FOR DEFENSE



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UNITED  
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AND STAMPS

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
JUN 25 1942  
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# Information Bulletin

No. 35

Washington, D. C., March 21, 1942

75

## GUERRILLA WARFARE TO INCREASE IN SPRING, KALININ SAYS

Soviet guerrillas will step up the pace of their relentless war behind enemy lines this spring, Mikhail Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., predicted March 17 in an address made to a group of guerrillas who received decorations. He called guerrilla warfare the "most effective way for the people to take part in the war," and said that the guerrilla groups constitute a sort of Soviet government in territory supposedly controlled by the enemy.

Illustrating Kalinin's words came a TASS report that a Soviet guerrilla brigade operating near Leningrad now dominates an area of over 3,500 square miles, including parts of two German-occupied districts. These guerrillas recently collected a caravan of foodstuffs which they sent into the beleaguered city. The guerrilla commander and commissar addressed the following letter to the newspaper *Pravda*:

"For eight months our brigade has been fighting the Germans far behind their front lines. As a result of our operations, Soviet rule is virtually restored in a territory over 120 kilometers in length and 80 kilometers in depth, into which the Germans are afraid to poke their noses. Neither punitive expeditions nor savage air raids on peaceful villages have helped the fascists. Our Soviet district administrations continue to exist behind the enemy lines, and guerrillas using our districts as bases are striking ever stronger blows at the enemies of our motherland. We send you greetings and assure you that the guerrillas will not lay down their arms while a single German remains on our soil."

### Kalinin Speaks to Guerrillas

In his speech to the guerrillas on March 17 Kalinin said: "I believe the guerrilla movement is one of the best sources of aid to the Red Army. It is valuable not only because the guerrillas disorganize the enemy rear, because they strike at enemy armament, manpower and communications, because they tire the enemy and keep him always wary behind the front, and because the guerrilla movement brings forth the most courageous and efficient of our peasants and urban workers. The greatest value of the guerrilla movement is that it gives an outlet to the hatred and the fighting abilities of the masses of collective farmers and city residents in their struggle against the German invaders."

"Even far behind enemy lines the guerrilla movement is consolidating the population and increasing its confidence that the capture of our territory is temporary. It directly organizes the masses against the fascist invaders. The guerrillas are a kind of representative Soviet government in the enemy rear. In their persons, the rural and urban citizens of temporarily occupied districts see the Soviet Government, and this strengthens their fighting spirit and increases their confidence that the Germans will be driven out."

"Guerrilla warfare is the most effective way for the people to take part in the war. I think that in the spring and summer the guerrilla movement will not diminish in scope. Judging from all indications, it will grow considerably, and the guerrillas will deal ever stronger blows at the enemy rear."

In the last few months the guerrillas have taken full advantage of the Russian winter. Usually wearing skis, they have swooped down on enemy supply columns, slaughtering guards and carrying off or destroying truckloads of military supplies. They have mined highways and railways, blown up bridges, cut telephone wires and collected important information which was transmitted to Red Army headquarters by radio. In February a ski detachment from the Karelo-Finnish Republic, north of Leningrad, made a foray behind Finnish lines. Heavily armed with machineguns and automatic rifles, they captured four villages after defeating enemy garrisons. The Soviet guerrillas held meetings at which the Karelo-Finnish peasants learned for the first time of Red Army victories during the winter. The fascists had told the peasants that German troops occupied Leningrad and half of Moscow.

### Price on Guerrillas' Heads

The Germans have offered a standing reward of a farm, horse, cow and 5,000 marks cash to any peasant who will betray the hiding place of a guerrilla detachment. Finding their rewards disdained, they have resorted to various ruses in their efforts to entrap the Soviet patriots. Recently guerrillas sighted a number of German trucks loaded with women advancing along a road on which enemy columns had frequently been ambushed. Curiously, many of the women were carrying rifles. A young girl who was cook for the guerrillas was sent out

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to reconnoiter. She reported that German soldiers had dressed themselves in women's skirts and jackets, seemingly either as a disguise or for protection against the cold. The guerrilla commander promptly led his detachment in an attack on the trucks. The Germans leapt out and ran for cover, repeatedly tripping over their flapping skirts and falling into snowdrifts. The German detachment was wiped out.

Southwest of the fronts around Leningrad, Latvian guerrillas are engaged in a bitter struggle against German troops of occupation which have perpetrated every kind of terrorist outrage in a futile effort to break Latvian spirit. Returning to the Red Army lines after six months in Latvia, a Soviet guerrilla group described how the Germans executed 10,000 civilians in Liepaja (Libau), about 2,000 in Rezekne and Daugavpils (Dvinsk) and 800 in Karsava. Mass shootings occurred daily, they said, in the Riga railway yards. At one time bodies were scattered along a 10-mile stretch of railroad between Madona and Gulbene, where the Germans had concentrated large numbers of civilian prisoners to repair the tracks. Despite German terrorism, the Latvian guerrilla movement was said to have attained serious proportions and bodies of German soldiers were reportedly found in the streets of Latvian cities every morning.

#### Guerrillas on the Moscow Front

On the central front guerrillas continue active. Many of them regularly penetrate the enemy lines from bases at Mozhaishk and Tula. Some of the guerrillas who were most active in the days when Moscow was threatened, however, have now returned to their homes, which have been freed by the advancing Red Army. Recently a group of guerrillas from the central front held a joint meeting in a Moscow theater with a number of prominent Moscow intellectuals. The painter Gerasimov, the composer Muradel and the sculptor Merkulov were among those present. Addressing the meeting, a guerrilla detachment leader named Burmatov said:

"We spent 83 days hiding in forests and dugouts. In this time we killed 535 German soldiers and 34 officers, including a colonel. We blew up two gasoline dumps, five bridges, four heavy tanks, 12 armored cars, 52 trucks loaded with army supplies and eight staff cars. We also destroyed four field guns and some motorcycles, mined roads in 43 places and cut telephone wires in 68 places."

Another guerrilla leader, Karasev, told the meeting how his large detachment raided the headquarters of the 12th German Army Corps during a crucial period of the Western Front operations last November. "The Germans took our group for a large parachute party," he said. "The fight lasted an hour and 10 minutes, during which we killed

about 600 enemy officers and men, burned several supply dumps and destroyed about 200 trucks and some other equipment. This operation checked the German advance toward Maloyaroslavets."

Women guerrillas of the Bryansk District, gathered for a Woman's Day meeting on March 8, sent the following letter to the commander of the Bryansk front: "Women guerrillas of the Bryansk urban and district guerrilla detachments warmly congratulate the men, commanders and political workers of the Bryansk front on March 8 and wish them success in fighting the hateful enemy of humanity—German fascism. In marking our historic anniversary we guerrilla women behind the enemy lines will intensify our assistance to you and will strike at the invaders by every means, without sparing our strength."

Both Kursk and Kharkov have been centers of guerrilla activity all during the winter. Since early March guerrillas have held a village behind the enemy lines near Kursk, resisting at least four German efforts to drive them out. Guerrillas have made attacks almost as successful on villages near Kharkov, in some cases severing communications between enemy troops and their headquarters.

#### Kharkov Awaits Red Army

In Kharkov itself the people are jubilantly aware that the day of their liberation is at hand and are doing all they can to hamper the German forces and assist the Red Army's advance. Despite a daily toll of executions levied at random against the civilian population, Kharkov guerrillas continue to shoot down Germans in the city streets, set enemy storehouses on fire and damage railway tracks. Recently a railway line essential to German communications was blown up twice within a few days at the outskirts of Kharkov. Soon after the Germans occupied Kharkov, local guerrillas succeeded in blowing up an enemy divisional headquarters. Since this first victory the guerrillas have never relaxed their efforts to damage the enemy in every imaginable way.

Not only in Kharkov but throughout the Ukraine guerrillas have kept the enemy constantly on the alert, never permitting German troops to forget that they are in enemy territory and that their lives are constantly threatened. One of the biggest coups engineered by Ukrainian guerrillas was an attack on a motorized column last January in which two German generals, riding in an automobile, were killed. Another group blew up a dam, flooding and long rendering useless a road which German supply columns were using to reach the front. Still another group blew up a house in which German officers were quartered, killing 10 of them and capturing a large quantity of military documents. At the Zhmerinka railway station Ukrainian

## SOVIET AUTHOR ADDRESSES ANTI-FASCISTS

*The following message from Leningrad to the Soviet Union's friends and allies in the war against Hitlerism was written by the prominent Soviet writer Vsevolod Vishnevski, author of the play "The First Cavalry Army" and the play "We Came From Kronstadt," on which the well known motion picture was based:*

I am sending greetings to all anti-fascists in Europe and America from Leningrad—a city to which the Hitlerites have laid siege for seven months. They hoped to capture Leningrad as far back as July 1941, when they made an onslaught with five tank and motorized divisions but were quickly repulsed. Like a gambler, Hitler doubled and redoubled his stakes. From five divisions he worked up to 25 divisions and by winter was hurling 40-50 divisions against Leningrad and the Russian northwest.

During the six months from the beginning of the siege to February 20, 1942, the Hitlerites lost near Leningrad 278,540 officers and men, 1,195 pieces of artillery, 2,925 machineguns, 580 tanks and 1,810 planes. And all in vain. Every 24 hours the Germans lose 1,500 men under our fire.

guerrillas hid on a railway platform where the Germans were unloading gasoline from railway cars. After nightfall the guerrillas set fire to the gasoline, starting a conflagration which destroyed four trains loaded with gasoline and ammunition.

The Germans are said to be permanently unable to maintain telephone or telegraph communications between the Ukrainian towns of Vinnitsa and Berdichev. The guerrillas cut the lines and then ambush German engineers sent out to repair them. In a short period they are reported to have destroyed five truckloads of wire, storage batteries and other equipment and killed 70 German signalmen.

### Guerrillas in the South

In the industrial Donets Basin, where the Red Army has been forging ahead in recent weeks, a guerrilla group made up of miners not long ago held up a German railway train and set fire to a gasoline tank car. The flames destroyed several carloads of military supplies. The same group raided an enemy headquarters and wiped out two cart trains of German supplies. Near Stalino, center of the Donets steel industry, guerrillas re-

Goebbels' propaganda has attempted to give currency to reports that Leningrad is "surrounded . . ." We have thrown back 200 attacks.

Goebbels reported that "Leningrad will be burned down . . ." We put out all the fires.

Goebbels reported that Leningrad will suffer the fate of Warsaw. He said that hundreds of guns would pound it to ruins. But our fleet—which Goebbels had "sunk" in his inkwell—smashed those enemy guns.

Goebbels reported that "Leningrad will starve to death . . ." In reply we insured a steady flow of supplies into the city.

Stalin's order issued February 23 is our program, which will be carried out by the people, the Red Army and the Red Navy with the same self-denial and vigor shown by our people in the years of struggle to create its own state and during the Five Year Plans. I visited ships of the Baltic Fleet, trenches and forts when Stalin's order was read. It was a time of snow and ice, thunder of heavy guns, gloomy sky and the flame in the eyes and thoughts of Russians. Fully conscious of their task, without unneeded words, they went into action. Our powerful city is battering the enemy. The city is advancing. This is a city which since its foundation has never been captured by a foreign foe. It never will be—such is its tradition.

cently ambushed an Italian infantry unit, killed 20 men and captured their equipment. A few days later the same guerrillas attacked an Italian supply column and killed 12 men.

At German-occupied Taganrog guerrillas maintain liaison between the Soviet population within the city and Red Army headquarters not far away. The Red Army recently sent a letter to Taganrog residents urging them to hold firm and help the Soviet troops and guerrillas in every way possible. In reply the following letter was received, signed by 119 Taganrog workers, teachers, doctors, handicraftsmen, housewives and children:

"We thank you, dear ones, for your letter. It encouraged us and added strength to our fight against the Germans. We are not standing with our arms folded. You know in what ways we are helping you. We are also taking vengeance on these friends who commit such monstrous crimes before our eyes. We suffer, but we remain confident that the hour of our liberation from the brown plague is not far off. We await you and our common victory over the enemy. Death to the German invaders, butchers and ravishers! Strike them! Come soon!"

## GERMANY WAGES "WAR OF NERVES" ON NEAR EASTERN COUNTRIES

The following article appeared in the Soviet press March 19:

Recently German fascist propaganda organs have resorted to all kinds of nonsensical fabrications about certain fantastic "events" in Iran as the main subject for their fresh campaign of lies. A Hitlerite Trans-Ocean News Agency report of March 17, allegedly received from Ankara but in reality fabricated in Berlin, said: "Soviet troops have placed fresh regions of Iran, in particular western Iran, under their control." The same day the German Information Bureau, in the form of a cable allegedly received from Ankara, circulated a clumsy fabrication to the effect that a certain mythical "Soviet Commissariat in Tabriz" was allegedly preparing for "incorporation of Iranian Azerbaijan into the U.S.S.R." and that the U.S.S.R. was "preparing for the occupation of Teheran."

This hastily invented campaign, which has been joined by other Hitlerite underlings—Stefani, Havas, and radio stations of Hitler's lackeys in various corners of Europe—is a good deal out of harmony. Some of the reports point to "Anglo-Soviet disagreements in Iran." Others prefer the fabrication that the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain have concluded an agreement on "spheres of influence" in Iran. A third group gives precedence to inventions about "contradictions" between the Iranian Government and its allies—the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain.

Some of the authors of these absurd but malicious lies find the bounds of Iran too narrow and add Iraq to their fabrications. On March 15 the Japanese newspaper *Nichi Nichi* published a report from its Istanbul correspondent referring to "reports from Baghdad" to the effect that alleg-

edly "Soviet troops in southern Kurdistan" (let it be known to the Tokyo newspaper that they never were there) on March 11 "suddenly crossed the Iran-Iraq frontier and entered Iraq territory." And the Trans-Ocean Agency recklessly states that "nomad uprisings" are allegedly taking place "around Iran" and that Soviet troops from some unspecified place "set out on the road to the Mosul oil fields."

All these absurd reports are fabrications from beginning to end and are equally mendacious whatever part of Iran or Iraq territory they mention. The other day the Iranian newspaper *Ettelaat* gave a worthy rebuke to this campaign of lies by stating correctly that neither the U.S.S.R. nor Great Britain has ever presented any territorial claims to Iran, and pointed out that "no divergencies exist between Iran and her allies."

The fabrications of Berlin and its underlings might not be worth mentioning but for the fact that this springtime animation in the camp of the Hitlerite liars coincided with intensification of other provocative intrigues and suspicious preparations of Hitlerite Germany against the peace and security of several countries of the Near East. Certain of the aims pursued by dissemination of the above fabrications may be easily divined if we remember that, at the March 16 press conference of the Hitlerite Ministry of Foreign Affairs, journalists were treated to the statement that "the forthcoming incorporation of Iranian Azerbaijan into the Soviet Union is highly enlightening for Turkey." Following the suspicious staging of the "attempt" on von Papen, the Hitlerites have invented a new means to influence Turkey's foreign policy and by a "war of nerves" to clear their path for aggressive adventures in the Near East.

## TETANUS RARE IN RED ARMY

Only two cases of tetanus and a few cases of gas gangrene were found in a survey of 10,000 wounded Red Army men, the Soviet press reported recently. The figures were made public at a meeting in Moscow of surgeons and physicians attached to Red Army units on the Western Front. Similar meetings of medical men from other fronts were held at Baku and Gorki.

Many cases of individual heroism on the part of surgeons were reported. Most striking was that of Surgeon Petrichenko, who was operating on a Red Army man wounded in the abdomen when the Germans bombed his field hospital, knocking part of it down. With his own body the surgeon shielded the open tissues of his patient's body from flying plaster and completed the operation successfully.

## BYELORUSSIAN SCIENTISTS MEET

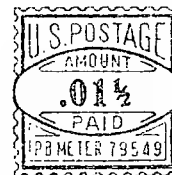
Kazan, March 13, TASS: Byelorussian scientists now established in the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic have developed a new method for making raw materials essential to munitions plants out of Tatar resin and turpentine, members of the Academy of Sciences of the Byelorussian S.S.R. heard at a meeting here today.

Yakub Kolas, Vice President of the Byelorussian Academy, reported that a survey of Tatar peat reserves has been completed and that geological and agricultural research of great potential importance is under way. Academicians Godnev and Weiss and Corresponding Member Yerofeev were mentioned for especially valuable scientific contributions to the Soviet war effort.

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Attorney General of the United States  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

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# Information Bulletin

No. 59

Washington, D. C., May 16, 1942

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## WAR NEWS FROM THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT

*The following dispatches summarize the important military developments on the Soviet-German front in the last few days.*

### Red Airforce Wins in North

WITH THE NORTHERN FLEET, May 14, TASS: Heavy air combats have been taking place in a number of sectors of the front as the fascist command, trying to hinder our troops' activity, hurls its airforce against them.

German fighters and divebombers were intercepted by patrolling fighters of the Northern Fleet, and stubborn dogfights took place. Our Guards fliers displayed high fighting skill, destroying 11 enemy planes without suffering any losses.

The same day, 15 German bombers and 16 fighters tried to strike at our ships. Fliers of the Northern Fleet intercepted the enemy planes before they reached their targets, forcing them to fight. One enemy bomber was brought down, and the others scattered their bombs in disorder and fled. Not a single ship was hit. In all, 12 enemy planes were brought down that day and six damaged.

### Leningrad Troops Advance

LENINGRAD FRONT, May 14, TASS: Our troops are conducting active operations, retaining the initiative in disregard of the spring thaw. Infantry units, in close cooperation with tanks and aviation, are advancing successfully in one sector. Desperately resisting, the Germans are suffering heavy losses in manpower and materiel in bloody engagements.

Powerful fire from Soviet artillery and bomber and attack plane operations clear the way for the infantry and inflict heavy losses on the fascists. Our aviation, dominating the air, bombs and shells enemy communications day and night, hindering the movement of his reinforcements. Our fliers raided an enemy column, destroyed 10 tanks and 20 caterpillar trucks and wiped out many fascist soldiers.

Soviet units continue to advance. Germans guarding their second defense line tried to check the onslaught but were compelled to retreat.

### German Counter-Attack Fails on Kalinin Front

KALININ FRONT, May 13, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: Fighting is extremely stiff in some sectors of the Kalinin Front. Our troops continue to press back the enemy, inflicting one defeat after another on him.

In an engagement which lasted two days the Germans suffered heavy losses, despite their numerical

superiority. As a result of the fighting the enemy was dislodged from a number of fortified hills where he enjoyed advantageous positions. Many killed and wounded were abandoned.

In another sector, our "X" unit scored a victory in fighting for a populated place. The Germans attempted to counter-attack several times but failed in each attempt. When they retreated, about 400 bodies of officers and men were abandoned on the battlefield. Our troops took some prisoners, including an officer.

KALININ FRONT, May 14, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: After suffering serious defeats in several sectors of the Kalinin Front, the Germans started active preparations for a counter-attack and concentrated strong infantry and tank forces in a narrow sector. However, the assault of fascist infantry supported by tanks was met by powerful Soviet artillery and trench mortar fire and concentrated infantry resistance. The enemy fell back with heavy losses.

For two days the Germans feverishly shifted their shock groups from one place to another, trying to find a weak spot in our fighting formations, but all these attempts fell through. Everywhere the enemy encountered staunch resistance from Soviet troops which beat off all German attacks and inflicted heavy losses on them.

### Limited Action on Central Front

WESTERN FRONT, May 12, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: Several days ago "X" Soviet infantry unit captured an important German position. The next day the enemy brought up large reinforcements in preparation for a counter-attack. About noon 30 enemy trucks, each carrying 30-35 infantrymen, approached a forest. The Germans brought up artillery, including long range guns from neighboring sectors.

(Continued on page two)

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SECOND JEWISH ANTI-FASCIST  
MEETING IN MOSCOW

The Second Jewish Anti-Fascist Radio Meeting will take place in Moscow May 24, at 9:00 A. M. Eastern War Time. Communications and greetings to the meeting can be addressed to:

Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee  
Ulitsa Ventseka 37  
Kuibyshev

Messages may also be sent through the Press Division of the Embassy of the USSR, Washington, D. C.

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## WAR NEWS

*(Continued from page one)*

The following day at six A. M., 17 Junkers appeared above our troops. Concerted fire of all arms kept the Germans at a high altitude, forcing them to drop bombs haphazardly, which caused us practically no harm.

At 7:10 A. M. the Germans began artillery preparation and then began attacking in seven groups simultaneously. They possessed a numerical superiority of three or four to one. One Soviet unit was opposed by the 539th German Regiment and parts of other regiments of the 385th German Infantry Division—one of Hitler's "spring" divisions.

At first the Germans succeeded in pressing the Soviet troops back 100-200 meters. Our unit command quickly brought up artillery, sent two reserve units to the German rear and began to counter-attack along the whole front. Hardly had the first bursts from Soviet automatic rifles resounded in the enemy rear than the "spring" Germans ran back, abandoning the bodies of their comrades and their arms and ammunition.

By five P. M. the Soviet unit had completely regained the ground lost and improved its positions. The 539th German Infantry Regiment and other units of the 385th Division were completely routed.

**WESTERN FRONT, May 14, TASS:** Our bomber units have made a number of successful raids on the enemy rear and important military objectives in the last few days. Bombing of a concentration of German troops in one of the rear areas was especially effective. A barrack occupied by German soldiers was destroyed with direct hits, and the number of killed or wounded exceeded 500. An enemy gasoline dump was destroyed in the same area. After a raid on a neighboring German airdrome, where our fliers set fire to an air bomb storage center, explosions followed one after another for 15 hours. Raids made at a number of other points cost the enemy grave losses in manpower.

**Large Scale Guerrilla Fighting Near Bryansk**

**BRYANSK FRONT, May 14, TASS:** Fierce fighting has developed in the Bryansk woods between large guerrilla detachments and the 200th Hungarian Division. Three Magyar battalions were completely routed in the first day's fighting.

The Magyar troops were detailed by the Germans especially for suppression of the guerrilla movement, which is entering a new phase of the people's war. Guerrilla operations are no longer isolated skirmishes with small enemy groups; their forces are merged to form detachments able to engage large enemy units, using all types of automatic arms, light and heavy trench mortars and even artillery captured from the enemy. Guerrillas now cooperate directly with the Red Army, executing assignments of the Soviet Command. Their units function in such coordinated operations as disrupting enemy communications and cutting off supplies.

As a result of recent operations, three districts and part of a fourth in the Bryansk forests are held by guerrillas. The average area of a district in these parts is 1,000 square kilometers (about 400 square miles). Altogether, the guerrillas have captured about 350 populated places in the Orel Region and wiped out well over 5,000 Hitlerite officers and men in several months. The guerrillas suffer losses too, but their ranks keep swelling with volunteers from the cities and countryside. Spring is the season of the guerrilla movement, and it is growing with renewed strength.

**Red Army Offensive Near Kharkov**

**SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, May 14, Krasnaia Zvezda:** Our troops attacking in the Kharkov direction continue to develop their success. Breaking enemy resistance at the first defense line, they threw the German fascist troops far back and dealt them heavy blows. Enemy fortified lines were pierced to a considerable depth, and the breach is being widened.

The enemy is suffering enormous losses in manpower and armament. Operations of the attacking troops are so vigorous that the enemy retreats hurriedly, having no time to evacuate artillery, ammunition and other war materiel, which they abandon in large quantities.

The German fascist command hurriedly mustered its reserves and hurled them into action, but failed to check our offensive. Soviet troops are advancing persistently. A number of enemy centers of resistance were captured in the first battles, and many fortifications have been seized.

**SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, May 15, Krasnaia Zvezda:** On May 14 our troops operating in the Kharkov direction inflicted another heavy defeat on the Germans and recaptured several populated places, including large centers of resistance. The Germans are in retreat, abandoning hundreds of bodies and large numbers of tanks and other armament along the roads.

Having brought up reserves, which they sent into action without rest, straight from the march, the Hitlerites attempted to stem our advance in several sectors. At some points the enemy even attempted counter-attacks in order to break up the cooperation of our troops. But these were unsuccessful.

In one sector an important tank battle took place, with large numbers of tanks participating on both sides. After forcing their way across a water barrier, our tanks made a powerful attack which split the enemy's troop concentration and drove a wedge into his defenses. Then our infantry moved into the breach and consolidated the occupied positions. The Germans attempted to regain the lost ground by hurling a group of tanks supported by planes against them. Our tanks accepted combat, and after a fierce engagement the Germans retreated, leaving over 20 tanks on the battlefield.

is giving important assistance to our  
Our airmen, and the enemy planes are unable to  
ground initiative. They have suffered heavy losses  
attempting to cover the retreat of their ground  
seize. On May 13 and 14, the Germans lost 28  
in air fighting on this front. We lost three  
planes.

**SOUTHERN FRONT, May 13, TASS:** For several  
days stiff fighting has been in progress for a populated  
place of great tactical importance. Overwhelming  
the enemy's stubborn resistance, our troops are dis-  
lodging the Germans from one house after another  
and have already occupied half of the populated  
place.

Simultaneously, fighting began northwest of this  
place for a hill dominating the approaches to it. After  
a stubborn night engagement the hill was captured  
by our troops. It was found to be littered with bodies  
of soldiers belonging to the penal battalion of the  
257th German Infantry Division and of artillerymen  
who had been fighting as infantry. They had been  
so used because of the Germans' inability to bring up  
reinforcements.

Our troops took prisoners and firmly consolidated  
their positions on this hill.

#### Evening Communique of May 13

Moscow, May 14, *Soviet Information Bureau:* On  
May 13 our troops on the Kerch Peninsula, facing  
superior enemy strength, withdrew to new positions.

The communique of the German Command assert-  
ing that fighting on the Kerch Peninsula had ended  
in the Germans' favor and that the German forces  
had captured a large number of prisoners, tanks and  
guns is false. Our troops, withdrawing in order, in-  
flicted heavy losses on the attacking German fascist  
troops.

In the Kharkov direction our troops took the offe-  
nsive and are pushing forward successfully.

In other sectors of the front nothing significant  
occurred.

**SOUTHERN FRONT, May 15, TASS:** As previously  
reported, attack planes of the Guards unit com-  
manded by Major Zub effected a successful raid on an  
enemy airdrome, burning 12 planes and damaging  
nine on the ground.

On the following day the Soviet fliers repeated  
the raid. For a second time they managed to ap-  
proach the airdrome unobserved and struck a lightning  
blow, burning 16 and damaging 22 planes, making a  
total for the two raids of 59 enemy planes disabled.

#### Morning Communique of May 14

Moscow, May 14, *Soviet Information Bureau:* On  
the night of May 13 fierce fighting continued on the  
Kerch Peninsula. In other sectors of the front nothing  
significant occurred.

## GERMANS USE FRENCH CAPTIVES FOR MILITARY WORK

GENEVA, May 14, TASS: According to a report  
from Paris, Scapini, representative of the Vichy gov-  
ernment for affairs of French war prisoners, and a  
representative of the German Command signed an  
agreement authorizing Germany to use French war  
prisoners for work connected with war needs. The  
agreement is confidential, as it violates existing in-  
ternational conventions and runs counter to official  
assurances of the German Government that French  
war prisoners will be repatriated.

The German Government informed Vichy that it  
intended to use about 600,000 French prisoners for  
labor. It is believed they will be engaged in construc-  
tion of various military objectives and fortifications  
on the eastern and African fronts. Medical exam-  
inations to select prisoners fitted for work have  
already begun in prisoners' camps.

★ ★ ★

Air navigator Ashurkov was cited recently for  
bravery in helping land a heavy bomber under dif-  
ficult circumstances, TASS reports. On the take-off  
with a full load of bombs, the right front shock-  
absorber and safety wire snapped, allowing the right  
ski to assume a vertical position. The crew never-  
theless steered for their objective, dropped their  
bombs successfully and then headed homeward. At  
an altitude of 1,200 feet, Ashurkov climbed out of  
the cabin to a wing, stretched his left leg under the  
fuselage, and with his foot pressed the ski back into  
horizontal position. With the navigator clinging to  
the undercarriage and holding the ski in place, pilot  
Denisov landed the plane safely.

#### Morning Communique of May 15

Moscow, May 15, *Soviet Information Bureau:* On  
the night of May 14 stubborn fighting occurred on  
the Kerch Peninsula. In the Kharkov direction our  
troops continued to fight offensive engagements.  
Nothing of significance took place in other sectors  
of the front.

In the Kharkov direction our troops continued to  
fight successful offensive engagements. In one day  
one of our units killed over 1,500 Hitlerites and cap-  
tured 150. Trophies are being counted. Another of  
our units killed 260 German officers and men and cap-  
tured eight German guns, six machine guns, two  
trench mortars, one radio transmitter and other war  
equipment.

Soviet tankists operating in a sector of the South-  
ern Front made a surprise attack on a village occu-  
pied by the Germans. The gallant Red Army men  
killed 135 Hitlerites and captured a trench mortar,  
two large caliber machine guns and a large quantity  
of mortar bombs and blew up an enemy ammunition  
dump.

## SOVIET SCHOOL YEAR ENDS

Moscow, May 14, TASS: School ends this week for millions of Soviet children. Despite large scale evacuation of civilians from some districts, all children have been kept at their studies.

"The war has certainly complicated the work of the Soviet schools," a spokesman of the People's Commissariat of Education told a TASS interviewer, "but despite all difficulties all the children were accommodated at schools and provided with facilities for successful study." When great numbers of children were evacuated from towns under German air bombardment, he said, their teachers and physicians accompanied them to country houses, sanatoria and Young Pioneer camps. These were operated as boarding schools at government expense, and the children were taught in the languages of their native republics.

People's Commissar of Education Vladimir Potemkin recently said: "During the months of war our school children have matured to an unusual degree. They understand the stern facts of our days no less than adults. They have learned to love their country more than ever and are ready to bear any sacrifices for victory. The country is proud of the good progress made by school students under present conditions."

## ANKARA TRIAL NEARS END

ANKARA, May 15, TASS: On May 13, after a week's adjournment, the Ankara court resumed hearings on the case of the so-called "attempt" on German Ambassador von Papen, and adjourned again for another week, until May 20.

At the May 13 session the Soviet citizen Pavlov asked the court to make public several documents referred to by the prosecution, which Pavlov believed could not be considered by the court as documentary evidence in view of the contradictions existing in them. As examples he cited three documents emanating from German Ambassador von Papen which give three differing descriptions of the circumstances of the explosion and three different definitions of the distance separating von Papen from the spot of the explosion. Pavlov asked the court to read the findings of expert witnesses, who arrived at the conclusion that "in view of the contradictions in definition of the circumstances of the explosion, the experts do not think they can accurately define these circumstances and can only advance a number of conjectures."

Pavlov also asked the court to read a number of other documents, as yet not made public at court but presenting definite interest for clarifying the suspicious circumstances of the explosion in Ataturk Boulevard. The court, however, declined all Pavlov's requests, conceding him permission to use the material in his summation.

Moscow, May 11, TASS: In a few days examinations of 1,500 students will begin at the University. Examinations will be held at the time in Ashkhabad, to which 750 students were sent last autumn with part of the university. Professor Orlov, Dean of the University, said in an interview:

"Vigorous creative and public activities continue at our university. New departments have been opened during the war—those of law, geological prospecting, philosophy and philology:

"This year 500 well trained specialists—mathematicians, physicists, chemists, biologists, historians, geographers and philologists—will graduate from the university and start work at industrial enterprises. During the summer, part of the students will engage in scientific research on subjects connected with defense. At the invitation of the Turkmenian Government, some students will leave for Central Asia, where they will participate in the work of developing the national resources of the Turkmenian Republic, under the guidance of prominent scientists.

"Next autumn our university will hold a session devoted to the 450th anniversary of the discovery of America."

The further proceedings were of a nature that provoked indignation among the public attending the trial. The prosecutor asked Pavlov whether he had ever worked abroad before. Despite a negative reply, the prosecutor asked when he was in Rome and Sofia and in what capacity. After Pavlov's repeated denial that he had ever been out of the Soviet Union, the prosecutor suddenly asserted that in 1925 Pavlov was on the staff of the Soviet Consulate in Rome and attempted to "organize a communist rebellion and overthrow the Fascist regime," and that in 1927 he organized an attempt on Tsar Boris and on the publisher of a white-guard newspaper in Bulgaria.

The prosecutor admitted that he had no way of substantiating his accusations. His unfounded, fantastic assertions aroused the undisguised ridicule of the courtroom audience. "Unfortunately," the prosecutor said, "in view of the lack of time we were unable to prove all these circumstances and received no documentary confirmation from the appropriate official institutions. However, the prosecutor's office brings this to the attention of the court and asks that these circumstances be checked in the proper way." This statement evoked laughter from a considerable part of the audience.

After a short conference, the court ruled that the prosecutor's demand be rejected as irrelevant and announced adjournment of the case until May 20 to enable the prosecutor to prepare his summation.

*Material in this Bulletin may be quoted or reproduced*

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **100-16589**

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10-20-42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10-20-42</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>ARTHUR M. RYHN</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>HY</b></span>
TITLE <b>RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

DMITRI TIOMKIN, free lance Musical director of Hollywood is active in Russian War Relief in Southern California and is a close associate of HERBERT BIBERMAN. ALLAN SCOTT is a playwright employed by 20th Century Fox Studios, a member of the League of American Writers, a brother-in-law of JANE LAWSON MEADE and is also active in Russian War Relief.

- R U C -

**REFERENCE:**

Report of Special Agent W. A. STIGLER, Washington, D. C., 8/22/42.

**DETAILS:**

Reference report requests that a discreet investigation be conducted to ascertain the identity and pertinent background information concerning ALLAN SCOTT of 2845 Woodstock Road, Los Angeles and DMITRI TIOMKIN, 1915 Outpost Drive, Los Angeles, California.

It should be observed that DMITRI TIOMKIN is the subject of an active investigation being conducted by the Los Angeles Office to determine any possible affiliation with the Communist Party. A review of this file indicates that TIOMKIN was born in Kremenchug, Russia, that he is a concert pianist and musical director and that he is employed as a free lance musical director and musician in various Hollywood studios. This file also indicates that Subject was active in the formation of the Russian War Relief in Southern California and that he attended a closely guarded and secret organizational meeting held at the home of HERBERT BIBERMAN on September 23, 1941 at which time a conference was held which was attended by BIBERMAN, EDWARD C. CARTER, National Chairman of Russian War Relief and BORIS YINGSTER. This meeting was CARTER'S

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 5 Bureau 2 New York 2 Washington Field 2 Los Angeles <b>COPY IN FILE</b>	<b>100-17826-7</b> <b>4-14-51</b> <b>#3415 001 23 1942</b>	<b>RECORDED &amp; INDEXED</b> <b>7</b>

first visit to Los Angeles on behalf of the Russian War Relief and the foregoing group apparently met to plan the organizational activities which were to take place in the formation of Russian War Relief in Los Angeles.

TIOMKIN arranged a concert for Russian War Relief at the Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles, California, December 3, 1941 for which he procured the services of BARBIROLLI, HEIFATZ, HOROWITZ and the Los Angeles Philharmonic. TIOMKIN contributed personal musical talents to the production of the Russian film entitled "Our Russian Front."

TIOMKIN is a close associate of HERBERT BIBERMAN who is the Subject of an intensive investigation by the Los Angeles Office. TIOMKIN'S wife is known professionally as ALBERTINA RASCH, dancer and dancing teacher.

On October 20, 1942, the writer was advised by Confidential Source A that ALLAN SCOTT of 2845 Woodstock Road, Los Angeles is a writer employed by the 20th Century Fox Studios and that SCOTT'S services as a playwright are in high regard.

A check of the Los Angeles Retail Merchants Credit Association reveals the following information concerning SCOTT from a credit report of July 8, 1942: "Former addresses: 8044 Woodrow Wilson Drive, 3449 Waverly Drive, 8545 Franklin Avenue, all Los Angeles and 22506 Malibu Road, New York City. Employed as a writer for 20th Century Fox and Paramount Studios. Formerly employed by R.K.O. New York City reported him as author of several plays which enjoyed long terms. Wife was LAURA STRAUB, Berkeley, California and was a leading lady in a production in New York. SCOTT owns his home which is indebted to the Bank of America, Melrose and Irving; has a wife and two children as dependents and banks at the Bank of America, Melrose and Irving Branch."

According to Special Agent JOHN R. VICARS of the Los Angeles Office, SCOTT is a brother-in-law of JANE LAWSON MEADE who is active in Russian War Relief circles in Los Angeles and who is in close contact with AMTORG representatives. Special Agent VICARS also advised that SCOTT has also loaned his assistance to the Russian War Relief movement in Southern California.

According to Confidential Source B, SCOTT is a member of the League of American Writers, Hollywood Chapter.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN



SOURCES

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE A:

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE B:

Report of Special Agent L. O. PRIOR, New York City,  
December 10, 1941, entitled "League of American  
Writers - Internal Security - R."

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **100-16589**

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10-20-42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10-20-42</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>ARTHUR M. RYHN</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>HY</b></span>
TITLE  <b>RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>
<p><b>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</b></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><b>DMITRI TIOMKIN</b>, free lance Musical director of Hollywood is active in Russian War Relief in Southern California and is a close associate of <b>HERBERT BIBERMAN</b>. <b>ALLAN SCOTT</b> is a playwright employed by 20th Century Fox Studios, a member of the League of American Writers, a brother-in-law of <b>JANE LAWSON MEADE</b> and is also active in Russian War Relief.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- R U C -</p> <p><b>REFERENCE:</b> Report of Special Agent <b>W. A. STIGLER</b>, Washington, D. C., 8/22/42.</p> <p><b>DETAILS:</b></p> <p>Reference report requests that a discreet investigation be conducted to ascertain the identity and pertinent background information concerning <b>ALLAN SCOTT</b> of 2845 Woodstock Road, Los Angeles and <b>DMITRI TIOMKIN</b>, 1915 Outpost Drive, Los Angeles, California.</p> <p>It should be observed that <b>DMITRI TIOMKIN</b> is the subject of an active investigation being conducted by the Los Angeles Office to determine any possible affiliation with the Communist Party. A review of this file indicates that <b>TIOMKIN</b> was born in Kremenchug, Russia, that he is a concert pianist and musical director and that he is employed as a free lance musical director and musician in various Hollywood studios. This file also indicates that Subject was active in the formation of the Russian War Relief in Southern California and that he attended a closely guarded and secret organizational meeting held at the home of <b>HERBERT BIBERMAN</b> on September 23, 1941 at which time a conference was held which was attended by <b>BIBERMAN</b>, <b>EDWARD C. CARTER</b>, National Chairman of Russian War Relief and <b>BORIS INGSTER</b>. This meeting was <b>CARTER'S</b></p>			
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LIST OF VARIOUS NEWSPAPERS FROM SOVIET UNION AND  
SOVIET UKRAINE

Newspaper ~~X~~ "COMMUNIST"

The organ of the Central Committee and of the Kiev Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party of Bolsheviks.

Issues: February 5, 1941 to February 8, 1941.  
February 13, 1941 to February 16, 1941.  
February 18, 1941 to February 23, 1941.  
March 23, 1941.  
March 25, 1941 to March 30, 1941.  
April 1, 1941 to April 6, 1941.  
April 8, to April 11, 1941.

Newspaper ~~X~~ "SOVIET UKRAINE"

The organ of the Central Committee of the Kiev Committee of the Communist Bolshevik Party of Ukraine.

Issues: February 5, 1941 to February 8, 1941.  
March 23, 1941.  
March 25, 1941 to March 28, 1941

Newspaper ~~X~~ "COLLECTIVE FARMER"  
of  
"UKRAINE"

Issues: February 6, 1941, February 8, 1941.  
February 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 1941.

Newspaper "SOVIET UKRAINE"

The organ of the Central Committee and of the Kiev Communist Party of Ukraine.

Issues: March 26, 1941 to March 28, 1941 inclusive.

Newspaper ~~X~~ "CREATION OF THE UKRAINE"

The organ of the Peoples Agricultural Administration of the Ukraine.

Issues: February 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 1941.

Newspaper ~~X~~ "STALIN TIMES"

Issues: February 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 to 23 incl.

Newspaper ~~X~~ "NEWS"

The publication of the laboring deputies of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic.

Issues: 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, to 23 incl. February 1941.

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*Index & File*

*Review Activities*  
*Handwritten*

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100-7826-5

TO NOT RECORDED  
FIVE

Newspaper ~~X~~ "LITERATURE NEWSPAPER"  
The organ of the Socialist Writers of the Ukraine.

Issues: April 4, 1941.  
February 7, 17, 21, 1941.  
March 28, 1941.

A Ukrainian magazine "SPORT"  
Kiev, January 1941.

A Soviet magazine ~~X~~ "PHYSICULTURE AND SPORT"  
February 4, 1941.

A Soviet magazine "PHYSICULTURE AND SPORT"  
February 3, 1941.

Summarized by:  
Michael G. Lemeshko.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO.

100-470

REPORT MADE AT <b>BALTIMORE, MARYLAND</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10-29-42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10-1-42</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>HAROLD R. SUNDNAHL</b>
TITLE <b>RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** Subscriber to Telephone Number Lafayette 3821 is MRS. EDNA ROSENBLOOM, widow of HARRY ROSENBLOOM, Esplanade Apartments, Baltimore, Maryland.

FOIA (b) (7) - (D)

- R U C -

**REFERENCE:** Report of Special Agent W. A. STIGLER dated at Washington, D. C., August 22, 1942.

**DETAILS:**

- AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND -

[Redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that Telephone Number Lafayette 3821 is assigned to subscriber by the name of MRS. EDNA ROSENBLOOM, and said subscriber's address is carried as the Esplanade Apartments, Eutaw Place and Brooks Lane, Baltimore. This informant stated that at the time this telephone was installed, a Fifty Dollar deposit was required but that deposit has since been reduced to Thirty-five Dollars, a Fifteen Dollar refund having been made since the time of installation.

Reference to the Baltimore Telephone Directory reflects that MRS. HARRY ROSENBLOOM is listed therein and her telephone is the one above-mentioned.

The Baltimore City Directory for 1942 reflects that MRS. EDNA ROSENBLOOM, widow of HARRY ROSENBLOOM, resides in Apartment 7-A at the Esplanade Apartments, 2519 Eutaw Place.

A check of the Baltimore Field Division indices on MRS. HARRY ROSENBLOOM, MRS. EDNA ROSENBLOOM, MRS. HARRY ROSENBLOOM, and MRS. EDNA ROSENBLOOM was made with negative results.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E. A. Tamm</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO.

100-470

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~~— REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN —~~

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
November 17, 1942

2  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Division of Translation and Ciphers

Re: <sup>0</sup> RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Dear Sir:

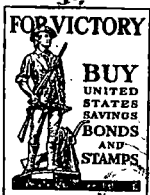
Enclosed herewith are Numbers 1008 and 1009, Volume XXVI, dated October 15, and 30, 1942, of ~~"Russian Messenger."~~

Should a review of the publication disclose any information of interest to the Pittsburgh Office, please advise.

Yours truly,

*J. E. Thornton*  
J. E. THORNTON  
Special Agent in Charge

100-2826-11  
NOV 20 1942



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# RUSSIAN MESSENGER

РУССКИЙ ВѢСТНИК УРОВА RUSSKIJ VISTNIK

PUBLISHED  
SEMI-MONTHLY  
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Podpisnaja cina: 5c. za no-  
mer; \$1.00 na hod v Soje-  
dinenych Štatach.

VOLUME XXVI

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, OCTOBER 15th, 1942

SERIAL № 1008



СЕРГЕЙ РАХМАНИНОВЪ  
ВЪ ПИТТСБУРГЪ.

Знаменитый русский композиторъ и пианистъ **Сергей Рахманиновъ**, выступитъ со своей программой в пятницу, 16-го октября, въ 8 часовъ вечера, въ залъ Сирія Москъ, Шенли дистриктъ въ Питтсбургѣ. Программа составлена изъ сочиненій самыхъ выдающихся музыкантовъ и композиторовъ міра. Въ числѣ этихъ композиторовъ значатся имена Баха, Бетховена, Шумана, Шопена, Листа и самого Рахманинова.

С. Рахманиновъ не первый разъ посѣщаетъ нашъ Питтсбургъ и не первый разъ играетъ свои музыкальные произведения и произведенія другихъ знаменитыхъ музыкантовъ; но всякій разъ его выступления въ Питтсбургѣ носятъ характеръ важнаго значенія. Огромныя массы американскаго и русскаго народа посещаютъ концерты С. Рахманинова и наслаждаются музыкой этого знаменитаго русскаго музыкальнаго гения.

Русскій народъ, а также и другіе народы славянскаго происхожденія должны гордиться такими великими русскими людьми, какъ С. Рахманиновъ, И. Стравинскій, нѣтъ покойный Шаляпинъ и многіе другіе, которые своими чудными твореніями создали неувядаемую славу не только для русскаго народа изъ Россіи, но и для всего славянства.

С. Рахманиновъ, хотя уже и не молодой человекъ, но его талантъ какъ пианиста и какъ композитора, написавшаго много красивыхъ и извѣстныхъ всему міру музыкальныхъ вещей, нисколько не старѣетъ, а наоборотъ, съ годами еще какъ бы молодѣетъ и его музыкальныя произведенія играютъ во всѣхъ музыкальныхъ залахъ, а также и по радио. Мы часто слышимъ въ радио-программахъ имя знаменитаго русскаго музыканта С. Рахманинова, но не часто посѣщаемъ его знаменитые концерты.

Этотъ концертъ С. Рахманинова нужно посѣтить всѣмъ русскимъ, проживающимъ въ нашемъ округѣ. **А. Н. Куриловичъ.**

## NALOH POBIDY. (VICTORY TAX)

Senat vo Washingtoni otholosoval 77 holosami nalah pobidy (Victory Tax), jakij nalah ješče ne byl otholosovaný v Sojedinennych Štatach. Toj nalah pobidy kasajetsja tich, najbolše, kotoryi nedostatočno zarabljajut i kotoryi pri teperišnej dorohovizni dostatočno stradajut v nedostatkach.

Každyj, kto zarabotajet, bezraznicy ci to mužčina ili ženščina, poverch ili bolše jak \$12.00 tyždenno, ot zvyšnoj summy budet platit 5 procentovyj (5%) nalah pobidy. Značit to: Kto zarabotajet \$20.00 tyždenno, ot \$8.00 budet platiti 5 procenta, načalom 1943-ho hoda.

Aby každomu bylo jasnijše, skažeme vam tak: Kto zarabotajet čerez hod bolše jak \$624.00, ot toj summy čto poverch \$624.00, budet platiti 5% nalah pobidy (Victory Tax). Značit, kto zarabotajet čerez hod \$1,800.00, ot 1,176.00 dolžen zaplatiti \$58.80 nalah pobidy.

Svobodnyj ili svobodna, kto zarabotal seho hoda \$800.00, ne platit ot togo nalah. No v buduščem hodu ot \$800.00 zarabotanyh zaplatit \$44.68. A kto zarabotal seho hoda \$2,500.00, zaplatil "Income Tax" \$66.00, a v buduščem hodu ot takoj zarabotanej summy zaplatit \$242.00.

Tot nalah pobidy počuvstvujet každoje rabočoje lico, každyj rabočij i každa rabočaja.

Jakaja dorohizna vseho čto nam nužno k našomu živobytiju, ne nužno o tom pisati, vsi znajeme. A pri toj dorohizni ješče i ohromny nalahy musime platiti, ibo vojna sožerajet ne milliony, no billiony. A kohda budet konec toj užasnoj vojny, to liš Hospod' Boh znajet. A kohda budet konec našemu stradaniju, to takže nikto druhij neznajet.

## TRI VOJENNYCH KRUIZEROV POTOPENO.

S Washingtonu soobščeno, čto tri voennyh amerikanskich kruizerov potopeno japoncami pri Solomonskich ostrovov. Imja kruizerov: "Quincy", "Vincennes" i "Astoria". Vsi kruizera, bezmala, byli 10,000 tonov. Mnogo morjakov (sejlerov) bylo zachraneno, no mnoho pobiblo, a takže i komandir kapitan kruizera "Quincy" pohib.

Sije potopenije soveršilosja ješče 9-ho avgusta, no Washington deržal to v tajnosti, do 12-ho oktjabrja. No konečno, s Washingtonu prepustil sije zajavlenije, čto Amerika poterjala tri prevoschodny kruizera v bitki s japoncami.

## DOMAŠNA RABOTA DLA ĐIVKI.

Đivka mozet polučiti domašnu robotu (Housework), \$8.00 na tyžden, v grečeskoj familii. Bolšu informaciju polučite čerez telefon. Doobida zakličite: HAZel 3749, a posli obida Schenley 3700. Adres: 2230 Shady Ave., Squirrel Hill, Pgh., Pa.

## LETTER FROM A SOLDIER

Dear Father:

I would like you to have this article published in the Russian Messenger.

Knowing that there are a large number of Russian boys in different branches of our armed forces, the Russians are playing a big part in this war and deserve great honor both now and after peace is declared.

In the month of January the Russian people will be celebrating their Christmas Holidays.

I would like to call your attention to this one statement:

Why don't all the Fathers from parishes all over the country either write or make direct contacts with Washington, so all the Russian boys could spend their Holidays at home, attending services and praying for an ultimate victory for our Mother Country and all her Allies.

If the Jewish boys can get their leaves for their holidays, why can't the Russian boys get theirs also.

Thanking you very kindly

I remain, your lodge member.

## THE REPLY

My dear son:

I wholeheartedly sympathize with you and know that all the other boys in the Service will likewise agree with your suggestion. However, we are at WAR. It is hardly possible to make such request of the officials in Washington when time, which is so valuable, must be taken up with important war measures.

There is nothing I would like better than to see each and every one of my boys in church Christmas Morning, and, believe me, every other pastor feels as I do. I am sure that wherever possible the superior officers will allow many of the boys to come home; but there are others who are at great distances from their homes, some in this country and many across the waters in other countries, yes, even in the prison camps of our enemies, who will have to remain wherever they may be for the holidays. Surely the Chaplains will see that the boys receive the spiritual needs and will do their utmost to make them feel "at home" as much as possible.

It is my hope that the boys will attend some service, somewhere, on that great day, Christmas Day, "to pray for an ultimate victory for our Mother Country and all her Allies."

It is true, it seems unfair that the Jewish boys obtained leave for their holidays. Perhaps this was granted because they are a minority group; there are not many of them as compared with the Christian men in our armed forces.

In any event, remember, we at home have not stopped praying and will not stop praying for you and with you. God give us all the courage and the strength



## NAŠ PREDSIDATEL' V SMUTKU.

Predsidatel' našej Organizacii, v smutku. Jeho rodnyj brat, Vasilij Ratica, upokoilsja 5-ho seho misjaca. Pokojnyj byl ot davna členom našej Organizacii.

Že to udar dla našeho Predsidatel'a, ne nužno o tom pisati.

Vičnaja pamjat' i blažennyj pokoj da budet tebi Vasiliju, a zasmuščennuju vdovu i diti naj počišajet Hospod' Boh!

## BRATSTVO Č. 154 V SMUTKU.

Bratstvo č. 154 SRPBA, v Cleveland, Ohio, nachoditsja v smutku. Člen toho čisla, Joann Rusynik, upokoilsja. Da budet jemu vičnaja pamjat' i blažennyj pokoj!

## BRATSKOJE SOBRANJE.

Čislo 2-je v Monongahela, Pa., poderžit svoje bratskoje sobranije (miting) 18-ho Oktobra, 1942. Vsi členy dolžny pojavitsja na toto sobranije, išo budet členstvu važnyj predmet predstavlenyj. Vsi členy neotminno aby pojavilisja, aby byli prisutny i počuli toj predmet, a takže i rišali o nem.

Vasilij Rostockij,  
sekretar.

## RUSSKIJ FILM.

Na inom misti našej gazety, nachoditsja objavlenije "Art Cinema Theatre", kotoryj suščestvujet v horodi Pittsburgh. V tom objavleniju hovoritsja to, jak russka armija zaščičajet Rossiju i jak oboronajet horod Leningrad, ot napadenija german-skich nazistov, kotory želajut zachvati horod Leningrad, razbity russku armiju i postupati do vnutra Rossii.

Naš narod neželajet toho, aby želanije i stremlenije nazistov soveršilosja, no naoborot, želajet to, aby armija Rossii dostihla soveršennej pobidy i aby Rossija byla osvoboždenna ot nazistskoho nasilstva, a nazistska vojenna mašinerija aby byla razbita na sto vitrov.

Mnohi i mnohi, a mojže vsi, mužčiny i ženščiny našoho naroda, cikavy, jak russkaja armija boretsja protiv nazistam, jak ona vooružena. Kto želajet udovletvoriti svojej cikavosti, naj positi "Art Cinema Theater", to uvidit jak russka armija otbijajet nastuplenija nazistskoj armii, kotora želajet okružiti i zachvatiti Leningrad i jeho širokij okruh. My ne možeime vam to opisati, čto vy uvidite v filmovyh obrazkach.

to carry on through these difficult times. God bless you.

With my best wishes,  
Rev. Andrew Slepecky.

Entered as second-class matter June 14th, 1920 at the Post Office at Pittsburgh, Pa., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

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SERIAL № 1009

## VSJAKIJA NOVOSTI.

## MOLODYCH ZABERUT V ARMIJU.

Kongress prinjal, otholosoval, novyj zakon, d'la kotorogo 18 i 19 ročnyh zaberut v armiju, načalom 1943-ho hoda. No tot zakon tak prinjatij, čto za odin hod tii molodcy budut prihotovljatisja na vojennuju službu, a liš posli' odnogo hoda budut posylany po svit'i, hde budet nužno i jak budet opred'leno general'nym štabom.

Sija užasna vojna uže mnogo zloho pričiniła vsim nam, a ješče pričinit nam o mnogo bol'se vsjakogo nedostatka i stradanija. To ješče liš načalo stradanija, a jakij konec tomu stradaniju budet, to liš Hospod' Boh znajet.

Naša deržava, Amerika, stroit ohromnu armiju. Znajeme čto armija Sojedinennyh Štatoŭ už čislit milliony vojnov vsjakogo otd'ilenija, vsjakogo mehanizmu. A v roku 1943-m armija Ameriki majet čisliti 7 milionov i 500 tysjač, ibo naša Amerika, s jeja sojuznikami, choče soveršenno razbity nazismus i fašizmus.

Tii 18 i 19 ročny molodcy užasno postradajut i na svojem obrazovaniju. Mnogi, kotory uže okončili vysšuju školu, zapisalisja seho školnogo hoda v kalidž ili universitet, d'la vysšogo obrazovanija. Oni prinuždenny svoi studija prekratiti, a oblečisja v odeždu armii. Kto o tom hlubše podumajet, porazumijet, jakoje to smutnoje položenije d'la molodych studentov, no zakon jest zakonom, a vojna vojnoju. V amerikanskich gazetach mnogo i mnoho raz bylo pisano i hovoreno čto nazisty, fašisty i ich družja, zabrali molodych chlopečikov v armiju nižej 20 ročnyh. A toho i my v Ameriki doždalisja. Pravda, tomu pričina nazisty i fašisty, kotory zapalili Evropu, a teper cilyj svit v plameňjach.

## LA GUARDIA PREDLAHAJET REVOL'UCIJU.

La Guardia, mayor horoda New Yorka, 25-ho seho misjaca, vozzyval žitel'stvo Italii, čerez vozduch, čerez radio, aby ital'skij narod načal passivnu revol'uciju protiv Mussolinimu i jeho režima. La Guardia rodilsja tut v Ameriki, ot ital'skich roditelej, kotory pribyli do Sojedinennyh Štatoŭ s Italii. Jak narod Italii privitstvoval passivnuju revol'ucional'nuju agitaciju La Guardia, budeme znati pozže ili posli' vojny.

## 8 KORABLOV POTOPENO.

"Axis" submariny v niskol'ko dnej poslali 8 korablov na dno mora v Zapadnom Atlantiku. Na korabljach nachodilsja vsjakij vojennyj tovar. Ot načala vojny 502 korablov "Axis" submariny potopily.

POLITIČESKAJA HRAŽDANSKAJA BOR-  
BA 3-ho NOVEMBRA.

Političeskaja hraždanskaja "vojna" budet 3-ho novembra s. h., v Sojedinennyh Štatach, a osobénno v Pennsilvanii. Toho dňa budet vybor gubernatorov, kongressmanov i drugih urjadnikov. Každyj hraždanan (hraždanka) dolžen holosovati, bo liš tak podtverdimе svoje hraždanstvo amerikanskoje. A holosujme na dobrych kandidatov, a ne na partije.

MNOHO ŠUMU ZA SVOBODU  
NARODOV.

Mnogo šumu v gazetach i slovac za demokraciju, za svobodu narodov, za osvoboždenije malych narodov i proč. To duže pochval'noje d'ilo, a i slavnoje. No za Indiju, za 350 millionovo naselenije v Indii, duže malen'ko šumu, duže malen'ko pišetsja, a ješče menše hovoritsja, aby India byla osvoboždena ot nevoli Anglii, a takže aby polučila svoju demokratičeskiju svobodu.

SUPRUHA NAŠOHO PRESIDENTA  
V ANGLII.

Supruha našoho Presidenta v Anglii. Jega pušešestvo bylo aeroplanom, preletila ponad Atlantičeskij okean. Sam korol i korolevna Anglii userdno privitstvovali supruhu našoho Presidenta. V gazetach bylo soobščeno, čto ona byla prihlašena, t. j. zaprošena korolom i korolevnu, aby positila Angliju. Ona uže positila i vojnov Sojedinennyh Štatoŭ, kotory nachodjatsja v Anglii i byla userdno privitstvovana soldatami. Nikotory amerikanski gazety osuždajut jej pojizdku v Angliju, a hovoryat čto to netaktičnyj postupok.

600,000 ARMIJA NA DRUHOJ  
STOROŇI OKEANOV.

Kapitan Leland F. Lovette, positił horod Pittsburgh, Pa. Meždu pročim skazal, čto 600 tysjačova armija sčastlivo byla pretransferovana (perevezena) čerez okeany beztoho, aby odinkij odin vojn p hib.

WILLKIE BYL POSLANIKOM  
PRESIDENTA ROOSEVELTA.

V našej gazety uže bylo soobščeno to čto Wendell L. Willkie, byl poslanikom Presidenta Roosevelta, a to osobennym poslanikom, aby perekonalsja o vojennom položeniju, a aby faktično predstavil vojennu situaciju na blizkom i dal'nom Vostoki. Willkie positił Egypt, Tureččinu, Syriju, Palestinu, Irak, Rossiju i Kitaj.

12 MADJARSKICH GENERALOV NA  
PENSIJU.

Gazetna agentura "Tass" soobščajet s Moškvj, že 12 mad'arskich generalov bylo položeno na pensiju, na trebovanije germanskoho general'nogo štabu. Pričina to, že mad'jarski generali protivilisja germanskomu kommandu, kotoroje kommando posylalo mad'jarskich vojnov v pekelnuju pohibel, v užasnyj ohen s jakim pritistvovala ich sovjetska armija.

## DUŽE VAŽNOJE POSOLSTVO.

V uvahu! Slušajte besidu na radio, WJAS (Columbia Broadcasting System) v ned'lju, 1-ho novembra o 1:30 posli' obida Amerikansko-Slavjanskuju Demokratičeskiju Programu. Siju besidu možno počuti po vsemu štatju Pennsilvanii.

Besidu skažet vožd amerikanskich raščich i predsidiatel' Amerikansko-Slavjanskoho Kongressa, hosp. Leo Krzičikij.

TYSJAČEJ UBITYCH I  
RANENYCH.

Amerikanskaja armija terjajet mnogo vojnov. A to liš načalo. Amerikanska armija ješče ne byla u ohromnyh bitkach, tol'ko v menšich sraženijach. No official'noje zavajenie v Washington, D. C., predstavilo nam to, že 47 tysjač i 463 bylo ubitych, ranenych i siratenych. To jest, kotory byli neprijatelem zachvateny. Najbol'sja potera (strata) soveršilasja na Filipinskich ostrovach.

HITLER TREBUJET KORABLI  
OT LAVALA.

S Londona soobščeno, že Hitler trebujet vsi korabli (šify) torhovel'ny kotory sut' ukryty v morskich pristavoch Francii, ci oni sut' francuzski ili prinadležat čužim deržavam. Značit, Germanii nužno bol'se korablov d'la perevoza vojennoho materiala i vojnov.

WILLKIE CHOLODNO PRIVITSTVO-  
VANNYJ.

Wendell L. Willkie, vernulsja na dñach v svoj rodnij horod Rushville, Indiana. Willkie odnogo dña skazal, čto jak on vernetsja v svoj horod hde on rodilsja, to naselenije toho horoda budet jeho s otкрыtymi rukami privitstvovati. No jeho prorocstvo nesoversilosja, ibo jak pribyl v Rushville, Ind., naselenije duže chodno privitstvovalo jeho, čot'aj on byl kandidatом prezidentstva Sojedinennyh Štatoŭ. Jakaja tomu pričina, najlučše zna-jet naselenije horoda Rushville.

## BALLET RUSSE de MONTE CARLO

## РУССКОЕ ИСКУССТВО ВЪ АМЕРИКѢ.

Россия на протяжении всей своей тысячелетней истории создала великое искусство. Русская литература, музыка и все другие виды искусства известны всему миру. Особенно привилось русское искусство в Америкѣ. Въ то время, какъ политически и социальны мы были разобщены съ американцами на протяжении долгихъ лѣтъ, американцы увидѣли, что русское искусство слѣдуетъ изучать и представлять народу въ формѣ переводовъ литературныхъ произведений нашихъ классиковъ, изучать музыку и пѣніе. Теперь начали даже изучать русский языкъ въ американскихъ колледжахъ. Это служить доказательствомъ того, что все наше русское имѣетъ громадную цѣну и служить лучшимъ средствомъ къ познанію Россіи — страны великихъ достижений и широкихъ перспективъ въ будущемъ. Все то, что сейчасъ американцы говорятъ и пишутъ о нашей Родинѣ, есть признакъ того, что въ скоромъ времени обѣ страны должны еще болѣе понять и оцѣнить другъ друга. Нынѣшнее время — самое подходящее для такого глубокого и всесторонняго изученія Россіи. Въ дѣлѣ изученія Россіи сейчасъ много можетъ помочь наше молодое поколѣніе, выросшее и получившее образование въ этой странѣ.

Намъ же, русскимъ выходцамъ изъ великой Россіи, а также и тѣмъ славянскимъ народностямъ, которыя считаютъ себя вѣтвью единого русскаго народа, нужно любить все славное русское и посѣщать всѣ музыкальные концерты и лекціи, въ которыхъ много дается матеріала о Россіи. Нужно также изучать великій и красивый русский языкъ, созданный знаменитыми русскими писателями Пушкинымъ, Тургеневымъ и Толстымъ.

Есть очень много хорошаго и въ русскомъ балетномъ искусствѣ. Русский балетъ въ Америкѣ хорошо поставленъ. Балетъ даетъ понять американцамъ и намъ, русскимъ, живущимъ здѣсь долгіе годы, о той силѣ и ловкости русскаго народа, какіе проявляютъ русскіе артисты во время игры въ балетъ. Эта сила и ловкость русскаго народа нынѣ весьма успѣшно дѣйствуютъ на фронтѣ войны для отраженія враговъ всего славянства.

Посѣтите русский балетъ Монте Карло 5-го ноября въ Сирія-Москѣ, въ Питтсбургѣ и вы убѣдитесь въ томъ, что только великій русскій народъ можетъ создавать великое и славное русское искусство.

А. Н. Куриловичъ.



\* BUY WAR BONDS \*  
Kupujte Vojenny Bondy!

WAS:LK  
65-1626

Washington, D. C.

23 NOV 1942

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

RE: RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES  
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:-

For some time, it has been the voluntary practice of the Embassies to file with the Protocol Division of the State Department, lists of officials and employees of the several governments. From time to time in the past, this office has provided the Bureau with certain information relative to Russian Diplomatic officials and employees and other Russian individuals in the United States having official connection with the Russian Government. This information has been obtained from the RR-1 form files, as heretofore stated, with the Department of State. This letter contains the names of additional individuals thus notified to the State Department, together with personal information concerning them.

No descriptive data is available except the date of birth which has been included. Additional data concerning each is available in the files of the State Department, and in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. If further information is desired, an appropriate request should be made.

Photographs of all of the individuals referred to in this matter have been obtained and the negatives are in the possession of the Washington Field Division. Two copies of each photograph are being enclosed for the New York Field Division for possible use in connection with the captioned matter, and in connection with the case entitled "Amtorg Trading Corporation, Espionage - R", of which the New York Office is the office of origin.

GUEORGUI VASSILIEVICH RABIN - Engineer, Food Department, Soviet Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C.; wife, MARIA; born April 13, 1906; residence 3549 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Duties assumed July 31, 1942.

5 DEC 2 1942

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MARIA ALEXEEVNA BABINA, wife of Government official. Husband, GUEORGUI;  
born August 25, 1914; residence 3540 10th Street, N. W.

ELFIA STEPANOVNA BAKHTINA, wife of Government official; husband VALEN-  
TIN, born April 29, 1911; residence, 4804 Moorland Lane, Bethesda, Md.

IVAN SEMENOVICH BAULIN, Engineer, Metals Department, Soviet Purchasing  
Commission, Washington, D. C.; wife ALEXANDRA; born February 22, 1910;  
duties assumed July 31, 1942; residence 437 Park Road, N. W., Washington,  
D. C.

SERGUEI ALEXANDROVICH BELIAKOV - Employee, Secretary of Staff, Soviet  
Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C.; wife LARISA; born September 1,  
1905; residence 1803 Newton Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Duties  
assumed July 31, 1942.

LARISA KONSTANTINOVNA BELIAKOVA - Wife of Government official; husband  
SERGUEI; born March 26, 1910; residence 1803 Newton Street, N. W., Wash-  
ington, D. C.

VASILII ALEXEEVICH BEZDEMEJNYHK, Inspector, Food Department, Soviet Pur-  
chasing Commission, Washington, D. C.; born January 26, 1903; residence  
1741 L Street, N. W. Duties assumed July 31, 1942.

POLINA SAVELIEVNA CHKROBOR, wife of Government official; born November  
23, 1907; residence 9400 Thornhill Road, Silver Springs, Maryland.

SERAFIME ALEXANDROVICH COLOSOV - Engineer, Electrical Department, Sov-  
iet Purchasing Commission; wife ANNA PETROVNA OSTAPENKO; born June 20,  
1906; residence 812 Hamilton Street, N. W. Duties assumed July 31,  
1942.

MIKHAIL PETROVICH GOUSSEV - Adjutant of Rear Admiral AKULIN, Soviet  
Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C.; wife LILIA; born September  
4, 1910; residence 3301 13th Street, N. W. Duties assumed September  
6, 1942.

LILIA IAKOVLEVNA GOUSSEVA, wife of Government official; husband MIKHAIL;  
residence 3301 13th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

ELZA VASSILIEVNA KALININA, wife of Government Official; husband TIKHON;  
born February 25, 1900. Residence 3500 13th Street, N. W., Washington,  
D. C.

ANNA MIKHAILOVNA KLOTCHKOVA, wife of Government Official; husband IVAN; born February 16, 1910; address not given.

VIKTORIA IVANOVNA KOUZNETSOVA, Translator, Metals Department, Soviet Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C.; born December 10, 1918; residence, 1624 Oak Street, N. W. Duties assumed September 10, 1942.

ALEXANDRA NIKOLAEVNA LIPATOVA, wife of Government official; husband IVAN; born April 6, 1909; residence, 437 Park Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SERGUEI GRIGORIEVICH LUKIANOV, Engineer, Repairs and Inspection of Soviet Investments, Soviet Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C.; wife EUGENIA; born June 27, 1910; residence, Hotel Prince George, New York City; duties assumed June 19, 1942.

EUGENIA PETROVNA LUKIANOVA, wife of Government official; husband, SERGUEI; born December 4, 1911; residence, Hotel Prince George, New York City.

SVINTOSLAV VALERIANOVICH MESMELOV - Engineer, Precision Instruments Department, Soviet Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C.; born July 11, 1910; residence 3485 Kolmead Place, Washington, D. C.; duties assumed May 29, 1942.

ANNA PETROVNA OSTAPENKO, wife of Government official; husband, SERAFIME COLOSOV; born June 20, 1913; residence, 812 Hamilton Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

ALEXANDRE GAVRILOVICH PAVLOV - Officer of Convoy Service, Soviet Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C. Born March 8, 1915; residence, 812 Hamilton Street, N. W. Duties Assumed July 31, 1942.

EVGENE MIKHAILOVICH PRIVALOV - Port Engineer, Soviet Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C. Born December 26, 1911; residence Hotel Wolcott, 4 West 31st Street, New York City. Duties assumed May 31, 1942 - office 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

NICOLAI GRIGORIEVICH REDIN, Officer of Convoy Service, Soviet Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C. Office address, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City; born May 21, 1916; residence 840 West End Avenue, New York City. Duties assumed July 31, 1942.

VLADIMIR VASSILIEVICH SMIRNOV - Engineer, Division of Maritime Corps, Soviet Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C.; wife, ZOLA; born December 2, 1905; residence 1701 16th Street, N. W. Duties assumed September 10, 1942.

ZOIA IVANOVNA SMIRNOVA - wife of Government official; husband VLADIMIR; born February 9, 1910; residence 1701 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

ELENA ELISEEVNA SMOTRINA, Dispatcher of Sea Transport Department, Soviet Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C.; born September 8, 1921. Residence 2500 13th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Duties assumed September 14, 1942.

NADEJDA SEMENOVNA STCHERBAKOVA, wife of Government official; husband, ARKADI; born August 8, 1911; residence, 2411 40th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SEMEN ILYCH TSCHERNIAK, Director, Fur Division, Amtorg Trading Corporation, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City; born July 10, 1906; residence, 17 West 64th Street, New York City. Duties assumed July 20, 1942.

ALIDA IVANOVNA VLADIMIROVNA, wife of Government official; husband, YURI; born March 5, 1919; residence, 7204 Radnov Road, Bethesda, Md.

SERAFIME EFIMOVICH VARONTSOV, Assistant Chief, Food-Stuffs Division, Soviet Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C.; wife, GOULIANA; born August 21, 1906; residence, 718 Ingraham Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; duties assumed September 6, 1942.

GOULIANA ANDREEVNA VORONTSOVA - wife of Government official; husband, SERAFIME; born February 16, 1906; residence, 718 Ingraham Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PETR MIKHAILOVICH ZAKHAROV, Consultant Department of Commissary Supplies, Washington, D. C.; wife, NADEJDA; born - date not given; residence, 2022 F Street, N. W. Duties assumed July 31, 1942.

NADEJDA ALEXEEVNA ZAKHAROVA, wife of Government official; husband, PETR; born - date not given; residence, 2022 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

*S. K. McKee*

S. K. McKEE  
Special Agent In Charge

2-Copies to all Field Offices  
in Continental United States  
4-Copies to New York City (Enclosures)  
2-Copies WFO File #65-1626  
2-Copies WFO File #65-2226

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GCB:ggm

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

October 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CUNNINGHAM

Mr. John M. McMillan, Third Secretary of the Australian Legation, called the writer and stated he had received a request from his home government to secure from the Bureau further information with reference to Russian Fascist activities similar to those engaged in by VONSIATSKY.

Some time ago, I secured through Mr. McMillan information about two men in Australia who had been contributing to VONSIATSKY's expenses. At the time the request for this was made, it was considered advisable to advise Mr. McMillan in detail of VONSIATSKY's activities in the United States and it is probable that the information which Mr. McMillan transmitted to Australia is the basis of this request.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that Mr. McMillan's request be transmitted to Mr. Mumford for advice in order that a blind memorandum may be prepared for delivery to Mr. McMillan.

Respectfully,

*GB*  
G. C. Burton

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ENCLOSURE

DEC 11 1942



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61-XE

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffee \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_





Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

November 20, 1942

ZJV:AJB

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MUMFORD

Reference is made to the memorandum of Special Agent G. C. Burton for Mr. Cunningham, dated October 7, 1942, advising of a request from Mr. John M. McMillan, Third Secretary of the Australian Legation, for information in our files relative to Russian Fascist activities.

In this connection there is enclosed a memorandum on the Russian Fascist Union which was prepared by the Department from investigative reports submitted by this Bureau and from other outside information. It is suggested that this memorandum be given to Mr. McMillan by Special Agent Burton in accordance with his request.

Respectfully,

Z. J. Van Landingham

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Geo. C. Burton*

*see serial 65-7302-35*

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
**Washington, D. C.**  
**January 10, 1942**

CC-287

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: 2½ Tons Russian Diplomatic  
Mail Arriving On SS Uralmarsh

At 7:00 p.m. on the above date Ensign Lavey telephoned your office and advised me ONI had previously furnished the Bureau with certain information relative to the above captioned mail, which arrived at Seattle in the custody of two Russian couriers. He stated that ONI was now in receipt of additional information, which he thought we should have. He stated that he was acting on the suggestion of Commander Whitley.

He read to me the following teletype which he stated had just been received from 9 ND, Chicago:

"Subject 2½ tons of material en route from Seattle via Railway Express to Russian Embassy, Washington, D.C. Subject Material arrived Union Station, Chicago, 10:25 January 10, 1943, aboard Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy number 50 in baggage car originally part of Great Northern number 2 out of Seattle. Material consisted of 29 parcels including five sealed bags and 24 sealed cases. Bags appeared to contain probably packages. Attached original collect waybill number 3615 and lot stickers on each case, and bags showed original shipment consisted of 29 pieces. Material unloaded and held at Railway Express Union Depot, Chicago, pending transshipment. Material placed aboard passenger baggage car number 5100 Pennsylvania train, Liberty Limited, first section # 58, at Union Station, Chicago, at 1500, same date (3:00 p.m.). Train departed at 1520 (3:20 p.m.) and scheduled to arrive Washington at 0840, Monday, January 11, 1943 (8:40 a.m.).

Ensign Lavey also recapitulated for me briefly the substance of the first communication from ONI on this subject, in as much as I thought the information might be useful in locating the ONI memorandum.

ACTION TAKEN: I called Supervisor WINFRED E. HOPTON, handling Russian Espionage matters, to ascertain what had been done relative to the first communication. He advised that no action had been taken, because the U.S. consul interested had approved the shipment and also because it had passed Customs. He stated no action was necessary on the above information.



Respectfully

F. John M. Beattie

ENCLOSURE

100-7826-11

JAN 15 1943

*See my memo on same subject 1-12-43*  
*JB*



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

JBL:ECR

January 12, 1943

Call 7:40 p.m., 1-11-43  
Dictated 12:40 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

RE: 2½ TONS RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC  
MAIL ARRIVING ON SS URALMARSH

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Boehm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

I called Mr. Fred Lyon of the State Department with respect to the arrival of the large quantity of diplomatic mail destined to the Russian Embassy. Mr. Lyon stated he was already acquainted with these circumstances and he is endeavoring to take some action relative thereto. He stated that no action is desired of the Bureau in connection therewith.

Respectfully,

*John B. Little*  
John B. Little

ENCLOSURE



RECORDED

100-7826-11  
10 JAN 15 1943  
*Walt*



JBL:ECR

Call 11:55 a.m.  
Dictated 5:10 p.m.

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

January 13, 1943

C-287

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

RE: RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES,  
Washington, D. C.

Reference is made to the arrival of 2½ tons of mail from Russia via Siberia destined to the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., which arrived by train at Washington at 8:45 a.m. on January 11, 1943. Mr. Lyon of the State Department had previously advised me that the State Department desired no action on the part of the Bureau in connection therewith.

Mr. Lyon called me at the above time and requested whether we could find out whether this mail had yet been delivered to the Russian Embassy and whether any of the items in this shipment of mail were designated for Argentina or other South American countries. I told him we would see what we could do.

I called Special Agent Harry Maynor of the Washington Field and requested that he immediately check the disposition of this mail and the possibility of determining its destination, if any other than the Russian Embassy.

Mr. Maynor called me back at 5:10 p.m. today and stated that this mail had been delivered to the Russian Embassy early on the morning of January 12, 1943. I immediately advised Mr. Lyon.

Respectfully,

John B. Little

I ENCLO. 10



61 FEB 3 1943

RECORDED  
INDEXED  
270

100-7826-71  
F B I  
10 JAN 15 1943

Declassified Authority:  
38037  
By: MKS Date: 02-10-2017

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
WAR DEPARTMENT  
Military Intelligence Service  
Washington

MAR 8 1943

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: Lt. Col. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

*J. T. Bissell*  
J. T. BISSELL  
Colonel, General Staff,  
Asst. Executive Officer, M. I. S.

Enclosures:

**CONF**

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Kuznetsov	.....
Mr. McGuire	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Miss Gandy	.....
Miss [unclear]	.....

1 ENCL. 15

**CONFIDENTIAL**

F S I  
19 MAR 9 1943

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
(Classification)

ENCLOSURES

COPY NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
(For Record Section only)

**MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION W. D. G. S.**

NEW YORK OFFICE HIS **MILITARY ATTACHE REPORT** U. S. S. R.  
(Country reported on)  
Political Orientations of Americans of  
Subject Carpato-Ruthenian Origin I. G. No. 3766  
(Brief descriptive title)  
From M. A. \_\_\_\_\_ Report No. 7487 Date January 30, 1943

Source and degree of reliability:  
Slavic Authority - American - Evaluation A-2.

080 1 30 43

SUMMARY.—Here enter careful summary of report, containing substance succinctly stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.

Three distinct political orientations.

- 1st - Pro-Soviet
- 2nd - Pro-Czechoslovak
- 3rd - Pro-Hungarian

Declassified Authority:  
38037  
By: MKS Date: 02-10-2017

Pro-Soviet trends of latter two.

Organizations, their leaders, press-organs and editors, named and described.

FBI:mlw

Distribution by originator \_\_\_\_\_

Routing space below for use in M. I. D. The section indicating the distribution will place a check mark in the lower part of the recipients' box in case one copy only is to go to him, or will indicate the number of copies in case more than one should be sent. The message center of the Intelligence Branch will draw a circle around the box of the recipient to which the particular copy is to go.

GHQ	G-1	G-3	G-4	WPD	ONI	State	Comm.	Treas.	F. B. I.	A. W. C.	O. & G. S. S.	Ind. Coll.	Export Control	
A. C. nt S. G-2	Chief IB	MA Sec.	FL Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Trans. Sec.	CIB	SSG	P. and T.	Inf. Cont.	Coord. Sec.	OLLA	Tank Center	Coord. of Inf.	
Air	BE	OE	SE	EE	WE	FE	LA	Sit.	Cont.	Dissem.	Field Pers.	ASW	USW	ASWA
2				X										
CHIEFS OF ARMS AND SERVICES														
Pay.	FA	CAC	AC	AAF	Sig.	Armd.	Ord.	QM	GWS	Med.	Engr.	Flt.		
Attaché at	OG Phil.	CG Pan.	OG Haw.											

Enclosures: **NONE.**

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
(Classification)

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Declassified Authority:

38037

By: MKS Date: 02-10-2017

Source made the following statements:

American residents of Carpatho-Ruthenian origin show three distinct political orientations: (1) pro-Soviet; (2) pro-Czechoslovak; and (3) pro-Hungarian.

1. The Russian influence on the Carpatho-Ruthenian element in this country has always been considerable, and has been intensified since June 22, 1941. The pro-Soviet trend is represented by the following organizations: the Carpatho-Ruthenian Narodny Komitet (National Committee), the Lemko-Soyuz in this country and in Canada, and the Carpatho-Ruthenian Pros-witelne Kluby (cultural clubs). These three organizations, which cooperate closely, have a common press-organ, the semi-weekly Karpacka Rus, edited by Michal Logojda at 556 Yonkers Avenue, Yonkers.

Close contact is maintained with these organizations by the Carpatho-Russian communist groups belonging either to the Ukrainian-American League (into which, though strictly Ukrainian, a small group of Carpatho-Ruthenian communists have been drawn) or to the Carpatho-Ruthenian-American section of the I.W.O. This section had 5750 members in February 1942.

The Obshchestvo Russkikh Bratstv (Society of Russian Fraternities), which includes many Carpatho-Ruthenian members, is pro-Soviet but non-communist. Its aim is mutual-benefit insurance, but of late it has developed some political activity. Its semi-weekly press-organ is the Pravda, edited by Ivan Dzwonczyk at 1732 Brandywine Street, Philadelphia. As political co-workers Dzwonczyk at 1732 Brandywine Street, has Fr. R. M. Samiele, a Catholic priest, and W. P. Gladzik. This paper is interested in uniting American Carpatho-Russians under Soviet auspices and in promoting financial aid to the Soviet Union. Pravda was active in the preliminaries to the National Carpatho-Ruthenian Congress which took place last July in Philadelphia. One resolution before this congress demanded the incorporation of the Carpatho-Ruthenian area in the U.S.S.R. after the war, but it was soft-pedaled by Communist delegates who thought the proposal premature.

Two other related organizations of pro-Soviet tendency are the Carpatho-Ruthenian Citizens Club and the Association of Russian Galicians. Their press-organ is the monthly Golos Pravdy (Voice of Justice), edited by Fr. Maksym Dziomba at 125 East 127th Street, New York. This paper advocates federation of all Russian territories under the Soviets and is well thought of by Orthodox Carpatho-Ruthenians. It is supported by the pro-Soviet orthodox Metropolitan Benjamin.

2. Czechoslovak sympathies among American Carpatho-Ruthenians are supported by two organizations, the Carpatho-Russian Unity (Yedinstvo) and the American Carpatho-Russian Council.

The former (Yedinstvo) was founded at Gary, Indiana, in May, 1941, under the active leadership of Rev. Ivan Ladyzynski, now its president. Its headquarters are situated at 1480 West 15th Avenue, Gary. Its press-organ is supported by the Czechoslovak Government at London, in which the Carpatho-Ruthenians are represented by Dr. Pawel Cibere.

The American Carpatho-Russian Council was set up at Harrisburg, Pa., on December 14, 1941, and is headed by Grigory Zatkovich, who at one time was governor of Carpathian Ruthenia under Prague. He is unpopular with the leftists, who accuse him of covering his pro-Hungarian tendencies by protestations of Czech sympathy.

**CONFIDENTIAL**



**CONFIDENTIAL**

It is true that Zatkovich at one time did belong to the Greek-Catholic Union (Soyedinenie) of the U.S.A., which is distinctly pro-Hungarian.

The Council and the Yedinstvo held a joint meeting at Pittsburgh last January (1942) which issued a declaration favoring the separation of Carpathian Ruthenia from Hungary and its reincorporation with Czechoslovakia as per the old treaty of St. Germain. An American Carpatho-Russian central conference was also established as the central organ of pro-Czechoslovak sentiment. The appearance of Jan Masaryk and Dr. Papánek at its first meeting shows what serious importance is given the organization in official Czech circles.

3. The pro-Hungarian trend among Carpatho-Ruthenians is represented by two large organizations, the Greek-Catholic Union of the United States and the United Societies of Greek-Catholic Religion in the United States. The first (the Union) is not only the oldest Carpatho-Russian organization in this country, but also the strongest pro-Hungarian agency. Founded in 1892, it has 14 branches and at least 70,000 members. Its press-organ is the Amerikanski-Russki Vistnik, with headquarters at Marshall, Pa. The president of the Union is one Jan Sekerak, who is accused by his opponents of being an Hungarian agent. Pro-Hungarian sentiments are most noticeable among the clergy and the intelligentsia. Last July the Union took part in the Pittsburgh congress and voted against eventual absorption of Podkarpatska Rus into the U.S.S.R.

The second pro-Hungarian organization (United Societies) has its headquarters at 611 Sinclair St., McKeesport, Pa., where it publishes its weekly Prosvita-Sobranie, which was rather pro-German up to December, 1941. This organization has some 180 branches, and resources estimated at \$1,000,000. Its president is Fr. Taptich.

The most important present problem for Americans of Carpatho-Ruthenian origin is the project for a Congress not only of Carpatho-Russians but of emigrants from other White-Russian and Ukrainian border districts (Polesie, Wolyn, Chelm, etc.) meeting on the basis of common Soviet sympathies. Under the auspices of the Obshchestvo Russikikh Bratstv there was recently formed a League for the Liberation of Russians in Galicia and Carpatho-Russia, which is conceived as the steering committee of the eventual congress. The aim of this congress is to support Soviet claims on territory west of the pre-1939 Soviet borders and therefore requires close watching.

*See of Russ  
Federation*

FREDERICK D. SHARP  
Colonel, G.S.C.

Report prepared by:  
Francis B. Thurber

**CONFIDENTIAL**

BPS:ECR

100-7826-~~4~~

Date:

October 7, 1943

TO:

SAC, Washington

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

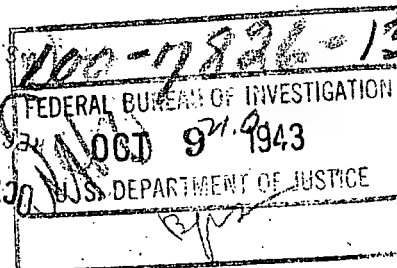
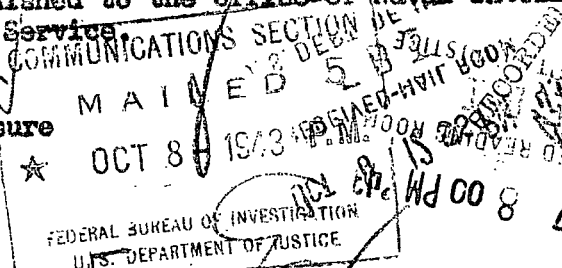
Subject: 0

**RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES**  
**ESPIONAGE - R.**  
 Washington file 65-1626

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference is made to your letter of April 15, 1943. In accordance with your request, there are transmitted herewith translated copies of the letter which you forwarded. For your information, the material in this letter has been furnished to the Office of Naval Intelligence and the Military Intelligence Service.

Enclosure





BPS:ECR

100-7826-~~25~~

November 10, 1943

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR COURIER POUCH

Mr. A. M. Thurston  
Legal Attache  
The American Embassy  
London, England

RE: RUSSIAN/ESPIONAGE *Activities*

Dear Sir:

For informative and study purposes, the Bureau is desirous of obtaining all available information concerning the Russian Espionage System, including the organizational setup, methods of operation, training, communication, payment, and selection of personnel of the Russian Espionage System in various countries. It would also be interesting to obtain some idea as to the extent the British are engaging in Russian counterespionage and their general views upon this matter.

It is requested that you endeavor to obtain all possible information along this line through the sources available to you.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

100-7826-14  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
NOV 15 1943  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson  
E. A. Tamm  
Clegg  
 Coffey  
 Glavin

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
NOV 12 1943 P.M.  
MAILED 8  
27 NOV 16 1943  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

In reply refer to Initials  
and No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Serial No. 02847816

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
WASHINGTON

29 NOV 1943

MEMORANDUM For  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: Intelligence Report, transmittal of

The enclosed report is forwarded as of possible interest to the  
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

*W. W. Galbraith*  
W. W. GALBRAITH  
Captain, U. S. Navy, (Ret.)  
Head of Eur-African Theater,  
Division of Naval Intelligence.

Enclosure:

(A) N. A. G. I. E. London Report No. 682-43 of 29 September 1943.

RECORDED  
INDEXED

ISSUED BY THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
NAVY DEPARTMENT

## INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Serial 682-43 Monograph Index Guide No. 104-100  
(Start new series each year, i. e. 1-10, 2-43) 202-100  
(To correspond with SUBJECT given below. See O. N. I. Index Guide.  
Make separate report for each main title.)

From N.A. Govts. in Exile at London. Date 29 Sept. 1943  
(Ship, fleet, unit, district, office, station, or person)

Reference D.N.I. Confidential Letter Op-16-B-7(G) A8-2/EF30 Ser. 02260816 of 1 Sept  
(Directive, correspondence, previous related report, etc., if applicable) 1943.

Source American Newspaper Correspondent. Evaluation C-3  
(As official, personal observation, publication, press, conversation with—  
Identify when practicable, etc.) A-1 to E-9 etc.  
A8/EN 3-10; SER. 4312416-11-18-42

Subject GERMANY - GOVERNMENT-INT. RELATIONS-POLITICAL GROUPS-"FREE GERMANY" MOVEMENT  
(Nation reported on) (Main title as per index guide) (Subtitles) (Make separate report for each title)

BRIEF.—(Here enter careful summary of report, containing substance succinctly stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.)

1. Persons who attended a meeting of "Free Germany" Committee, recently held in London, report an atmosphere of intense enthusiasm and scenes of wild excitement. In appearance the crowd of several hundred was described as "typically refugee", quiet, drab, and certainly not "radical". There was a large proportion of Jews. After the speeches had got underway, the crowd gradually fused into one cheering mass, individuals losing themselves in a general hysteria true to the best German traditions. Every allusion to Russia and the Free German Committee in Moscow was greeted with outbursts of applause and the speakers seem to have advocated German unity and solidarity as the only hope of rebuilding the beloved Fatherland after the destruction of the Nazi system. It was stated that Russia alone understood the German problem and could be counted upon to save Germany from dismemberment and chaos and allow her to become united and strong once more under a different form of Government. A heckler, who persisted in warning that emphasis on German strength and unity had inevitably led that country to disaster, was loudly booed and finally drowned out. Statements were made which had an unmistakably anti-British and anti-American tone and the impression gathered by some of the English who were present was an ominous one to say the least. It is claimed that this London chapter of the Free German Movement is entirely financed by funds from Moscow and its policy is believed to be largely under Russian direction. Allowing for the exaggeration and alarm that obviously emanates from certain bitterly anti-Russian quarters in London, there still would seem to be a good measure of truth in reports that this Free German Committee is definitely inimical to the interests of the Western Powers.

Distribution By Originator. Copy to: COMNAVEU. AMBASSADOR BIDDLE.

Routing space below for use in O. N. I.

B-7

FA-5

FA-4

MIS (5)

FBI

For. Intell Records

State (2)

Retroduction of this material in any  
form is not authorized except by order  
of the Secretary of the Navy

Use this form for page 1 (original and copies). Use the 8 by 12 inches plain fold-over as supplied for additional pages. Forward to ONI on original and a "Ditto Master" copy. Officers preparing and those forwarding reports sign the left page of original and retained file copy of reports only. Submit copies of clippings, sketches, etc., when practical. If practicable, prepare sketches on "Ditto Master," or in a form suitable for black and white reproductions.

*W.P. Shetter*

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**

**United States Department of Justice**

*yk*  
Bureau File: 100-7826-54 American Embassy  
London, England  
November 29, 1943

Communication ~~1~~ #2031

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR COURIER POUCH

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Liaison Section

Dear Sir:

RE: RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE

*0 Russian Espionage - General*

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated November 10, 1943, advising that for informative and study purposes, the Bureau is desirous of obtaining all available information concerning the Russian Espionage System, including the organizational setup, methods of operation, training, communication, payment, and selection of personnel of the Russian Espionage System in various countries. You advised that the Bureau would be interested in obtaining some idea as to the extent the British are engaging in Russian counterespionage and their general views upon this matter, and requested that the writer endeavor to obtain all possible information along this line through available sources.

In connection with this matter, the Bureau's attention is invited to the following letters submitted in regard to the case entitled "DOUGLAS FRANK SPRINGHALL, ESPIONAGE - C": -65-50676 Communications #1163, #1204 and #1699 dated August 2, August 7, and October 14, 1943; and Communication #1, dated August 18, 1943, written by Mr. Dennis A. Flinn. Your attention is also invited to my letter dated November 8, 1943, Communication #1890, entitled "DOUGLAS FRANK SPRINGHALL, Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) ORMOND LEYTON JUREN; ESPIONAGE - C."

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

As further information is received from the British authorities concerning Russian espionage activities, the Bureau will be advised.

*ba*  
RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED  
Very truly yours, *150*

*Arthur M. Thurston*  
Arthur M. Thurston  
Legal Attaché

100-7826-16
B I
DEC 1 1943



*547*  
61 DEC 18 1943  
AMT:wgr

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

Date: 09-21-2017

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 United States Department of Justice**

Washington, D. C.

February 18, 1944

PN:LGL  
 100-7826-48

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY  
 ROOM #7643

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods  
 FOIA(b)(7) - (E)

RE: RUSSIAN COUNTER-  
 ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

This memorandum is being prepared for the attention of the Security Division.

Reference is made to a letter dated January 27, 1944 from the San Francisco office requesting instructions as to whether the

**BACKGROUND:** In a letter dated January 14, 1944 (100-7826-48-1) the San Francisco office was advised that the

At the present time the Laboratory

**ACTION TO BE TAKEN:** In view of the above information it is requested that the Security Division advise the Laboratory whether it is still desirable to have the above-mentioned traffic forwarded by the San Francisco office.

memo for Ladd  
 2-26-44 Jhr



55 MAR 28 1944

RECORDED  
 INDEXED  
 100-7826-17  
 Respectfully, W. G. Blackburn

W. G. Blackburn

RECEIVED

3/9/44  
 mab

Date: 09-21-2017

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR100-7826-48  
JHW:AB

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.**

February 26, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: RUSSIAN COUNTERESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

Reference is made to the memorandum dated February 18, 1944, written by Mr. W. G. Blackburn for Mr. Coffey's attention, which memorandum is attached hereto. It requested the Security Division to advise the Laboratory whether we desire that the San Francisco Office continue forwarding the coded cablegrams sent [redacted] *Calif.*

[redacted] Attempts have been made heretofore by the San Francisco Office to obtain [redacted] with negative results. It has been suggested that the New York or Washington Field Offices obtain [redacted]

This likewise has met with negative results.

In view of the fact that [redacted]

[redacted] and the fact that we have a considerable backlog on which the Laboratory is working, it is not believed that it is necessary for the San Francisco Office to continue to send this material in.

## SUGGESTION

FOIA b 3 - 50 USC 3024 i 1 - Intelligence Sources and Methods  
FOIA b 7 - E

It is suggested that this memorandum be routed to Mr. Blackburn of the Laboratory in order that it can be guided in its future action in this matter.

Respectfully,

*J. H. Williams*  
J. H. Williams

RECORDED  
INDEXED

170

100-7826-18  
F B I  
67 MAR 14 1944

*ans  
3/9/44  
mab*

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FOR DEFENSE



BUY  
UNITED  
STATES  
SAVINGS  
BONDS  
AND STAMPS

80X  
MAB:LGL

SAC: San Francisco

March 9, 1944

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

RUSSIAN COUNTER-ESPIONAGE  
ACTIVITIES

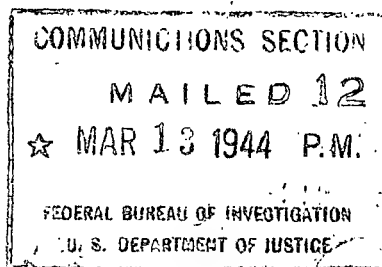
Bureau file #100-7826-18

RECORDED

Reference is made to your letter of January 27, 1944 requesting instructions as to whether the San Francisco Office should continue to forward on a monthly basis the coded messages [redacted] at San Francisco, California.

This is to advise that, inasmuch as the Laboratory has a considerable back-log for which no decodes have been effected, the submission of these messages may be discontinued.

FOIA b 3 - 50 USC 3024 i 1 - Intelligence Sources and Methods  
FOIA b 7 - D



MAR 13 10 00 AM '44  
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MAR 13 11 32 AM '44  
MAR 13 11 32 AM '44

LW:DM

3/22/44

23

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Date:

To: Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: \*Soviet Citizens Entering U. S.

In connection with the handling of security matters by this Bureau, I would appreciate receiving from the Department of State any information showing the names, number of Soviet citizens who were granted official or diplomatic visas for entry into the United States between August, 1939 and July, 1941, and also during the period from July, 1941 to date.

RECORDED  
INDEXED

100-7826-19  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
MAR 28 1944  
RECEIVED READING ROOM  
MAR 27 12 15 PM '44

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 10

MAR 27 1944 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62 APR 1 1944





DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1944

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Starke  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Mr. Gandy

In reply refer to

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter addressed to Assistant Secretary Berle and dated March 27, 1944, in which you request to be advised of the number of official or diplomatic visas granted Soviet citizens, has been referred to this Division.

In reply thereto, the following tabulation showing the number and types of nonimmigrant visas as well as the number of exit visas granted Soviet citizens during the periods indicated is transmitted for your information.

Fiscal Year	Types of Visas					Exit Visas
	Dip.	3(1)	3(2)	3(3)	LEC	
1940	55	268	401	14	0	0
1941	67	208	236	29	0	0
1942	65	279	13	3	1	43*
1943	214	387	7	230	3	302
1944 **	144	501	5	204	4	607
	545	1643	662	480	8	952
	Diplomatic visas					545
	Official visas					1,643
	Other nonimmigrant visas					1,150
	Total nonimmigrant visas					3,338
	Total exit visas					952
						2,386

\* Beginning December 1941

\*\* Not complete

Sincerely yours,

Howard K. Travers  
Chief, Visa Division

J. Edgar Hoover, Esquire,  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice.

EX-16  
RECORDED

27 APR 19 1944

Op. 23

gea/pk

100-7826-20

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

May 29, 1944

RECORDED

SAC, New York City

J. Edgar Hoover - Director

EX-8

SOVIET NATIONALS IN THE UNITED STATES  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The Department of State has recently furnished the Bureau the following statistics upon the total number of official or diplomatic visas granted to Soviet citizens since 1940. The following tabulation shows the number and types of nonimmigrant visas as well as the number of exit visas granted during the periods indicated:

Fiscal Year	Types of Visas				LEC	Exit Visas
	Dip.	3(1)	3(2)	3(3)		
1940	55	268	401	14	0	0
1941	67	208	236	29	0	0
1942	65	279	13	3	1	43
1943	214	387	7	230	3	302
1944	144	501	5	204	4	607
	545	1643	662	480	8	952

Diplomatic visas	545
Official visas	1,643
Other nonimmigrant visas	1,150
Total nonimmigrant visas	3,338
Total exit visas	952
	2,386

For your information exit visas were not required until December of 1941. For that reason accurate information concerning the number of Soviet nationals who departed from the United States prior to that time is not available. It is also to be noted that the figures for 1944 are not complete and only represent individuals arriving in the United States up until April 1, 1944.

From the above information you can see that there are probably between 2300 and 2500 Soviet nationals in the United States at the present time, approximately one-fifth of whom are diplomatic and consular personnel.

The above data are being forwarded for your information.

cc San Francisco  
Los Angeles

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Jones  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 1  
JUN 30 1944 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 12 1944

May 10, 1944

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
VIA UNITED STATES ARMY  
AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

369

Mr. M. J. Lynch  
Legal Attache  
The American Embassy  
London, England

*0 Russian Activities - Denial*  
RE: SOVIET ACTIVITIES  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

Dear Sir:

Information was received through a highly confidential source indicating that a Major Gavrlin, Captain Thianov, Mrs. Ledintsov and two children are departing from New York City for London in the near future. This source advised that these individuals were connected with the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission while in the United States. Their reason for going to London is unknown.

Mr. Hendon	COMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAILED MAY 12 1944 P. M. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

RECORDED  
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

100-7628-1021  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
MAY 15 1944  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

JWV/grv

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~  
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR COURIER POUCH

up  
Date: May 16, 1944To: Mr. E. J. Martin  
The American Embassy  
Montevideo, Uruguay

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: C. H. Buzgan  
Subversive Activities - R*Russian activities  
general*

There is being attached hereto a copy of a letter dated May 10, 1943 which was apparently sent by the above individual to the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C.

It is desired that you conduct appropriate investigation to determine the identity and present activities of the above individual.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED  
MAY 18 1944

Enclosure

189  
INDEXED

100-7826-22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 21 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 14-30157-1

55 JUN 30 1944  
183

(Excerpt from report submitted  
by Special Agent Amprim,  
Communication No. 170.)

March 16, 1944  
Naples, Italy

*Lunningham*  
*Wells*  
*Carroll*  
*Davis RCG*

*Whitsitt*

*Alberici*

*X Russian Exchange - Turkey*

Attached is a report prepared by Lieutenant M. Falconi, formerly  
with the Italian SIS at Mersina, Turkey, and now with SIS at Via Orsini  
Generale, Naples.

COPIES DESTROYED 4-14-58  
#34

1 ENCL  
35

(THIS COPY TO BE PLACED IN BUREAU FILE)

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INDEXED

EX - 50

100-7824-23  
F B I  
35 JUN 3 1944

49  
73 JUN 26 1944

TRANSLATION FROM THE ITALIAN

Communication No. 170

Naples, Italy, March 16, 1944

Like the German, the Russian espionage ring in Turkey is very solidly founded and extensive, and employs numerous and capable agents of both sexes.

Besides a truly Russian element, there is an important number of so-called "white Russians," men and women both, employed by the Espionage Service. To the women is entrusted the task of luring and inducing anyone to talk, Turk or stranger, who through his work or office is suspected of being in the position to furnish information and reports of a military or political nature which in turn might be useful to the Russian Espionage office,

At Istanbul, where the Russian Secret Service has its greatest and most important office, our own Center had as an informant a young Russian girl who was employed at the Russian Embassy.

Besides its own element, the Russian Secret Service counts on its active list a good number of agents, collaborators and informants among the Hebrew and Greek communities in Istanbul, besides numerous Bulgarians and Roumanians. Agents, collaborators and informants of the Russian Secret Service are even recruited among the members of the Turkish Communist Party, which though not officially recognized and even prohibited, is however in existence and very active in many cities and villages in Turkey.

In Mersina, the Russian Espionage Service was represented by at least three people known to me: All three were employed with British companies.

The person with whom I came most in contact, was a certain "TONY MAVROMATIS" son of an agent or a Russian Vice Consul - dead some time. Tony Mavromatis kept his Russian citizenship.

Called by the Russian Consulate or Embassy of Ankara in November of 1942 for his medical examination for military service, Mavromatis returned to Mersina after about a month, saying that he was declared incapable, but in reality, as I learned later from a reliable source, he had been recalled and incorporated in the Russian Secret Service working in Turkey, and sent back, after opportune training, to Mersina to cover that zone. He was to do investigative work against the Germans and Italians as well as against the British - their allies - who claimed that the Russians were receiving too much credit and too many arms. In fact, many of these were unloaded at Mersina from British ships coming from Egypt.

This informative task was very simple for Mavromatis because as an employee of the British company U.K.C.C. in the capacity of an accountant, he even had, because of his position, free access to the offices of the British Consulate, where he had the possibility of obtaining all the information most useful and necessary to himself and to his Service. He could obtain furthermore all the information regarding the arrival of war material and other

150-7826-23  
ENCLOSURE

merchandise which the Anglo-Americans sent to Turkey through Mersina and Alessandretta, besides all the transactions of a commercial or political nature of which the Consulates are always up to date.

Mavromatis, a tall youth, thin, serious and very quiet, would deceive anyone who might suspect him, because his appearance is always tranquil and serene. In reality, he is a convinced asserter of Bolshevism, and is fanatically Russian, hates the English and Americans in such a manner, that I, who have had occasion to listen to him, was so greatly amazed as to even think that the English Secret Service in Mersina, under many aspects leaves much to be desired if it still has not realized what is actually going on within the conscience of Mavromatis.

A second Russian who was pointed out to me as having connections with Mavromatis, and like him a member of the Secret Service, is an engineer, who, I believe, is employed with the "Brithwhite Co.," English contractors for work in the port or general warehouses of Mersina. This individual resigned or was fired the latter part of 1942, later going into commerce. He traveled a great deal and was in constant touch with Mavromatis. I do not remember his name but it can be easily furnished by the family of Jack Barbur, well-known in Mersina, with whom this engineer lived for some time together with his wife and child.

The third individual is also an engineer - white Russian - of whom I can give no indications, except that he is quite advanced in years, that he is married and that he is at present employed with the English contracting firm doing work in the port.

He too can be easily traced and placed under surveillance.

At Mersina there are other elements cooperating and working for the Russian Secret Service which in time can be traced and placed under surveillance and kept in conditions where they can hurt no one.

Translated by:  
M.G. Macaluso  
3-29-44  
ml

16 Willow St.  
Stanford Conn.  
July 30, 1944

J. Edgar Hoover  
F. B. I.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Perhaps my fears are un-  
grounded but after following the  
incidents that led to Soviet  
control of Yugoslavia and Poland,  
I am fearful. I don't like the extent  
of pro-Soviet propaganda in America  
and evidence of their control of  
radio, movies, and press. Now  
I am questioning their interest  
in the colored race. Are they  
trying to influence their vote,  
or stir up a "minority",  
"racial prejudice" problem  
for us? My suspicions were  
aroused by our local group. First  
they imported Paul Robeson for  
one of their programs and now  
they are converting the colored favor  
by incidents such as described  
in the articles I am enclosing.

I think we have a great  
deal to lose by not watching  
this rapidly expanding party,  
(Communist)

MISS ADEL LINE-38

MISS A. POTTRACK (Miss) Adeline Pottrack  
P.S. I have nothing against the  
colored people.

RECORDED  
& INDEXED  
F B I  
AUG 3 1944

Russian Activities in the  
United States, Genl

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8-7-44  
file

7029

Op.



## Mrs. Stember Speaks At Meeting Of Youth Council Of NAACP

Mrs. Robert Stember, member of the local Russian War Relief Committee, was the guest speaker at the monthly meeting of the Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, last Tuesday evening at the YWCA.

Mrs. Stember, who was presented to the group by Mrs. R. G. Bandis, associate advisor of the Council, discussed the Russian War Relief kit campaign, indicating the purpose and urgent need for the different articles that go to make up these kits.

Each member of the group of 25 has taken a kit to be filled.

(Continued on Page-16)

## Mrs. Stember

(Continued from Page 1)

"Being members of a race that has also suffered greatly, the Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is glad of this opportunity to share with so great and so liberal a nation as Russia," said one of the Council members.

...-V...-

## FORUM TO DISCUSS NEGRO IN FORTHCOMING ELECTION

The Negro in the forthcoming national election will be the subject of a forum, sponsored by the Stamford Communist Political Assoc., tonight at 8 o'clock at 30 Park Row.

The Rev. W. E. Hurt, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church of Bridgeport will be the principal speaker. Other speakers will be Mrs. Orville Studwell of Greenwich and Michael Russo of Bridgeport.

The public has been invited to attend.

100-7826-24

ENCLOSURE

GLC:mr  
100-7826-24

August 7, 1944

RECORDED  
EX - 50 Miss Adeline Pottrack  
16 Willow Street  
Stamford, Connecticut

Dear Miss Pottrack:

Your communication of July 30, 1944, with enclosures, is before me for acknowledgment.

The information outlined in your letter and enclosures has been reviewed and your interest in volunteering your comments and observations in this regard is appreciated.

Should you obtain any information which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, please feel free to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our New Haven Field Division which is located at 510 The Trust Company Building, New Haven 10, Connecticut.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

RECEIVED DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
AUG 1 2 38 PM '44

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 5

AUG 7 1944 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GEA:vh 9  
9/23/44

Declassified Case: NW 38037  
Date: 09-21-2017

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date:

To: Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

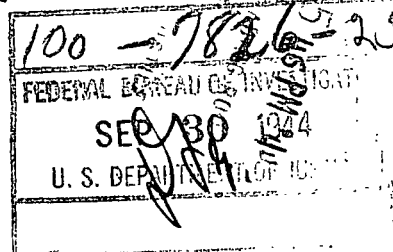
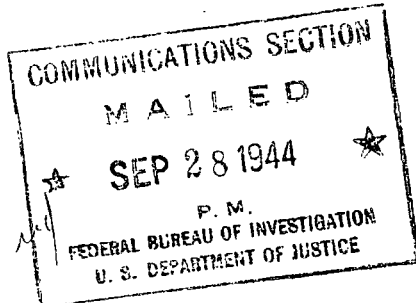
This Bureau has recently obtained information through confidential sources indicating that the Soviet Consulates do not permit official Soviet representatives to appear as speakers before organizations that are not friendly toward the Soviet Union.

On a recent occasion, an employee of [REDACTED]

The above data are for your information.

RECEIVED-NYIT 8001

10 50 1 RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED  
109



Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

52 OCT 7 1944

# NEWS NOTES

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

The following current news is circulated at once by reason of its timeliness. In conjunction with other and later intelligence the material may be used again in the longer-range studies of this Branch.

☒ Press Item

☐ Account of Oral Interview

☐ Confidential Report

Number N-39

*Re: Russian Activities in the U.S.* 23 September 1944  
*General*  
100-7826

## COMMENT FROM THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE

~~Novoye Russkoye Slovo~~ -- "Foundation for a lasting peace"  
~~Russky Golos~~ -- "Complete unanimity of principle"  
~~Russkaya Zhizn~~ -- "Big Power veto may mean armaments"  
~~Rossiya~~ -- Lack of principle in American conduct of the war

THE largest and most influential Russian-language paper in the United States, Novoye Russkoye Slovo, commented (31 August) on the "general agreement" worked out by the Conference as to the forms of the future international organization, and noted that the Soviet plan provided the Great Powers with a right of veto. Published communications justified the conclusion, said the paper, that "a foundation for a future lasting peace" was being laid by "the coalition of freedom." It was clear also that "the Three Powers contemplate, not the domination of other states, but their attraction to free collaboration for the common good."

Strongest approval came from the Communist-line Russky Golos, New York daily, which exceeded all other papers in the amount of space given to the Conference. In line with basic theme that unity prevailed in Anglo-Soviet-American relations, Russky Golos wrote (24 August): "It is important

55 NOV 14 1944

to note the complete unanimity of principle in the speeches of the representatives of the three leading powers....." On 13 August the paper assailed critics of the secrecy of the negotiations as "seekers after selfish aims" and on 6 September criticized the "cynicism and obstructionism" permeating Patterson and Hearst press accounts of the Conference. The report of an agreement "creating a 'Council of Four' in which small nations would also be represented" was received by Russky Golos (1 September) as "good tidings," proving the paper's thesis of unity.

The once strongly anti-Soviet and monarchist-inclined Russkaya Zhizn of San Francisco, which has recently been presenting the view that Soviet plans for the post-war world are in full accord with British and American plans, on 1 September wrote that the Big Power veto provision meant that in the future the fate of the world would be decided by Great Britain, the United States, and Russia. Without explicitly expressing fear of such a prospect, Russkaya Zhizn nevertheless suggested that competitive armaments might be the result. It continued: "The question of the future peace structure is not yet decided and may be influenced by the open forum of a free press."

To the violently anti-Soviet Rossiia of New York (30 August), it was "incomprehensible" that German totalitarianism should be so much hated while "its Soviet Russian counterpart"

was praised and supported:

Everything would become clear and logical if one disclaimed all principles of so-called ideological war, all the high principles of the Atlantic Charter of Freedoms, and admitted that all this was but a bluff, if one frankly said that the present administration of the United States took no account of totalitarianism but conducted the war simply for the sake of American national interests, and simply because the Germans were harmful to American national interests, and the Moscow international Communists were not.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
OSS FN  
This document contains information  
affecting the national defense of  
the United States within the  
meaning of the Espionage Act, 50  
U.S.C. 1 and 2, as amended. Its  
transmission in any manner to an  
unauthorized person is prohibited  
by law.

COPY

80

FOREIGN NATIONALITY GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES  
MEMORANDUM BY THE FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH  
TO THE DIRECTOR OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

NUMBER 190

Re: Russian Activities in the U.S. - *General* 15 MAY 1944  
100-7826

THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE PRESS IN  
THE UNITED STATES

*With an aggregate circulation of about 90,000 Russian-American publications are distinguished for the role they play as centers of political life. Moribund in the '30's, they caught new vigor from the arrival of Russian emigres from Europe since 1939, and from the recent surge of interest in everything Russian. Throughout nearly all the political range from Stalinism on the Left to Czarism on the Right, this press is now filled with a distinct though variegated mood of pro-Russian enthusiasm.*

MORE than is usual with other Slavic groups in the United States, Russian-language publications here serve as political rallying points, since Russian organizations as such have shown little viability. The Russian-American press began to appear in the first and second decades of the present century, when the Russian revolution of 1905-7 and its aftermath injected a wave of politically conscious and predominantly leftist elements into the mass migration then flowing from Russia to the United States. In the early twenties, following the Bolshevik Revolution and the civil war, a second wave occurred, mostly composed of Czarist officers and other refugees from Bolshevism. During the '30's, however, the dying out of an older generation, the stoppage of immigration, and the process of Americanization had begun to work adversely on the Russian-language press. It showed signs of growing moribund. Then the outbreak of the present war, the victories of Russian Armies, and the great role expected for Russia in the future, reversed the trend. The fall of France brought a new accession to the United States — this time chiefly leftist again — of highly cultured Russian political emigres. New publications have appeared and a new level of writing can be noted.

The Russian-American press comprises at present more than a dozen publications with an aggregate circulation of about 90,000. The political organs can be classed as pro-Soviet, Socialist, liberal-democratic, reactionary, and Czarist. There are also two literary journals.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NUMBER 190

— 2 —

15 MAY 1944

of some political import and several religious publications. The deep cleavages of politics tend to be bridged now by agreement on aid to Russia, and by the distinct though uneven and dissimilar trend of enthusiasm for all things Russian.

*Russians  
in America*

Of 2,610,244 persons listed by the Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, as of Russian stock, only about 15 per cent, i.e., the Great Russians and White Russians (Byelorussians), can be considered ethnically Russian. The number of the Great Russians and White Russians has been variously estimated from 350,000 to 650,000. Of the remaining groups which originally derived from Russia but are not strictly speaking Russian, not a few continue to preserve an interest in the Russian language and culture, and the Russian-language publications draw some readers from these ethnically non-Russian elements.

#### I. THE PRO-SOVIET PRESS

*Russky Golos*

The Russian-language Communist-line newspaper in the United States is the *Russky Golos* (Russian Voice), published daily in New York City and edited by David Z. Krinkin. It serves as the mouthpiece of the Russian-American Section of the International Workers Order. Circulation claimed is 32,000.

*Russky Golos* was not always orthodox Communist. Founded in 1917 by a cooperative association of writers and printers, it was edited for a number of years by Ivan Okuntsov, a pioneer in popular-style Russian-American journalism who once before (in 1908) had founded a paper by that name and whose ambition it was to meet the reading standards of the barely literate peasant-immigrants from Western Russia. In the beginning the paper's orientation was Socialist, but progressively it became pro-Soviet. In 1938, *Russky Golos* absorbed the Russian Communist publication *Novyi Mir*, and from that time dates its role as unofficial spokesman for Sovietism in the Russian-American community.

*Novyi Mir* deserves a word of explanation. Founded in New York City in the year 1911 by Russian Social Democrats of both the Bolshevik and Menshevik persuasions, it passed under editorial control of the former in 1916, following the arrival of Bukharin and Trotsky in New York and their joining the staff of the journal. So much did this publication become a rallying point and training ground for younger Russian radicals who subsequently held prominent positions in the Bolshevik regime in Russia that it was aptly remarked once

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NUMBER 190

— 3 —

15 MAY 1944

that: "To be a Soviet Commissar one must first have swept the offices of *Novyi Mir*." *Novyi Mir* continued Bolshevik after the departure of its chief contributors for Russia in the Spring of 1917, but its circulation declined continuously until, at the time of its merger with *Russky Golos*, it had no more than a thousand readers.

In addition to editor Krinkin, *Russky Golos* has numbered among its principal contributors B. Borisov, Vladimir D. Kazakevich, General Victor A. Yakhontoff, and Captain Sergei N. Kournakoff. Krinkin, a former Social Revolutionary who left Russia before the Revolution and lived for a time in Italy, is said by his opponents to have switched to the Party line in the thirties as the only way to assure a livelihood for himself. Borisov is regarded as the real editor of the paper. Kazakevich, who claims an illustrious ancestry of Russian officials in the Far East, has lived in the United States for eighteen years; a specialist on the Soviet economy, he taught at one time at Columbia and is now a member of a special staff created at Cornell to teach a 12-week course in Russian civilization. Yakhontoff, a former officer of the Czar's General Staff who became a Soviet enthusiast in the late twenties, has visited the USSR several times and has been lecturing on Russia for many years. Of late he has been less active, his partisan presentation of Soviet events accounting, it is said, for a diminished interest in his lectures. Sergei Kournakoff, a former cavalry officer in the White Armies, and a horse specialist, emerged as a military expert and pro-Soviet spokesman with the publication of his *Russia's Fighting Forces* in 1942.

On all matters of foreign and domestic policy *Russky Golos* now holds faithfully to the Party line and it often carries reprints from Soviet papers and magazines. The paper devotes a good deal of space to the activities of Russian-American social and fraternal organizations and particular attention to pro-Soviet speeches by prominent Americans. *Russky Golos* is financed by appeals to the Russian colony for funds and by periodic contributions from the Russian-American Section of the IWO.

~~Za Pobedu~~ A small publication with a thoroughly pro-Soviet orientation is *Za Pobedu* (For Victory) of San Francisco, founded in 1942 as a monthly but appearing at irregular intervals. Edited by Y. G. Basrtov, *Za Pobedu* is an eight-page bulletin issued by the Russian-American Society of San Francisco and appears to be designed to serve the purpose of pro-Soviet propaganda in the Russian colony of that city.

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## II. THE ~~LIBERAL-DEMOCRATIC~~ PRESS

The most important liberal-democratic Russian daily in the United States and one of the leading foreign-language newspapers in the country is *Novoye Russkoye Slovo* (New Russian Word) of New York City, owned by V. I. Shimkin and edited by Mark E. Weinbaum. The latter, an old-timer in Russian-American journalism who left the *Russky Golos* staff in 1922 in protest against that paper's support of the Soviet regime, has been the editor of *Novoye Russkoye Slovo* since that year.

*Novoye Russkoye Slovo*, which is distributed throughout the United States and Canada and has a circulation of about 32,000, has a tradition of liberalism and non-partisanship behind it. Founded as a popular paper with the name *Russkoye Slovo* (Russian Word) in 1909 it was later raised to a high standard of democratic journalism under the editorship of Leo M. Pasvolsky, son of the then publisher. In 1920, following a change of ownership and the departure of Pasvolsky, the paper changed its name to *Novoye Russkoye Slovo* and re-directed its policy toward pro-Sovietism. But the new orientation, inaugurated in a period when emigre Russians tended to believe that the Soviets were moving towards democracy, did not last long. *Novoye Russkoye Slovo* returned to its former liberal-democratic position and remained strongly anti-Soviet until Russia's entrance into the present war. Since 1941, though still anti-Communist, the paper has modified considerably its anti-Soviet attitude, stressing Russia's contribution to the joint war effort, upholding for the most part Soviet foreign policies, and seldom criticizing the USSR's internal regime. Although it has consistently taken the Soviet side on such issues as the Russian-Polish dispute, the Soviet-Czechoslovak pact, Russia's peace terms for Finland, and the autonomy reform, *Novoye Russkoye Slovo* has severely criticized the Soviet Government in the Alter and Ehrlich case and more recently deprecated the *Pravda* peace rumor as a canard which caused "great harm." In domestic American affairs the paper has supported the Administration and has come out for a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

The fundamental independence and non-partisanship of *Novoye Russkoye Slovo*, despite its present strong pro-Russian stand, has permitted it to open its columns to opposing viewpoints on various issues, a practice which has attracted to it contributions by leading representatives of different Russian-American factions. These have included such present protagonists of pro-

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Soviet views as: Vladimir Lebedev, one-time Assistant Secretary of War in the Kerensky Government and a leader of the pro-Stalin faction of the Social Revolutionary group, who writes most of the editorials for the paper; Mark Slonim, a leader in the same group, who since his arrival from Europe in the autumn of 1941 has been playing an increasingly important role in the affairs of Russians in the United States, as a result of his prestige as a man of letters, his facile pen, and his ability to lecture before audiences of Russian-Americans both in Russian and English; S. Poliakov-Litovtsev, originally a Constitutional Democrat ("Cadet") and former editor of *Poslednia Novosti* in Paris; and others. The leading contributor of the anti-Soviet view has been Mark Vishniak, of the majority faction of the Social Revolutionary group, who argues that it is the imperative duty of Russians to oppose the internal policies of the Stalin regime.

The liberalism and eclecticism of *Novoye Russkoye Slovo* and its present combination of pro-Russian sentiment, American patriotism, and loyalty to the Allied cause, have given the paper a widespread appeal in the Russian-American community.

*Novaya Zarya* Akin to *Novoye Russkoye Slovo* is the San Francisco daily *Novaya Zarya* (New Dawn), which frequently reprints items from the former. A liberal and non-partisan paper, *Novaya Zarya*, established in 1928 by a group of former Siberian businessmen, has a circulation of about 11,000. While it leans organizationally on the Russian-American Club of San Francisco, of which G. T. Sukhov the editor and publisher of the paper is one of the leaders, it is read by wider circles of the Russian colony in California and neighboring states. Limited in original editorial comment, *Novaya Zarya* presents well-selected translations of articles and news items from the American press and generally strives to serve as an American organ of opinion in the Russian language. Most of its regular contributors have been American citizens of both the pre- and post-revolutionary tides of Russian emigration.

One of the principal contributors to *Novaya Zarya* since 1943, and apparently a strong influence on its policy, has been Alexander Kasem Beg, founder and former leader of the monarchist League of Young Russians ("Soiuz Mladorossov") in France. A monarchist who is willing to credit Stalin's regime with substantial accomplishments and whose program has been characterized as "Soviets plus Czar," Beg began his political career in Hitler's Munich circle.

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and admittedly at one time had connections with leading Russian and other fascists. On his arrival in the United States in 1941, however, Beg declared that he was Hitlerism's "enemy number one," that ten years before he had posited the slogan "Neither Reds, nor Whites but Russians," and that he had written in 1938 that Russians should stand ready to place themselves at the service of any country which would fight German imperialism. In 1942 Beg disbanded his New York Mladoross group, called for complete abstention from any opposition to the Soviet regime "for the duration," and went all out — in lectures and articles — in defense of Russia's struggle and its present policies.

Following this lead *Novaya Zarya* has upheld Russia's position in regard to Finland, Poland, and the Baltic States. The dissolution of the Comintern and the change in Soviet anthems were regarded by the paper as victories of nationalism over internationalism. *Novaya Zarya* argued vigorously that since Russia had become "sober," "conservative," and "realistic" a close coalition between Great Britain, Russia, and the United States was now called for.

A small publication falling within the liberal-democratic category, is the Chicago weekly *Russkoye Obozreniye* (Russian Review) published by George Sawicki and edited by B. W. Chesley. Carrying mostly items of information and social news, and devoted chiefly to cheering Russia's cause in the war, this publication owes its existence primarily to support received from the Russian Mutual Aid Society of Chicago.

### III. THE ~~CZARIST~~ PRESS

The extreme right wing of the Russian-American press is represented by *Rossiia* of New York and *Russkaya Zhizn* of San Francisco.

Founded late in 1932 by its editor, Nikolai P. Rybakoff, a former colonel in the armies of Admiral Kolchak and "Ataman" Semionov, *Rossiia* (Russia), which represents itself as the organ of the "White Russian" immigration in America, has always been violently anti-Communist, anti-British, and anti-Semitic, and was for a long time openly pro-Nazi and pro-Japanese. Its circulation has been variously estimated from 1,000 to 12,000, the former figure probably being nearer the truth. It is published daily except Sunday and Monday.

At one time *Rossiia* counted among its contributors leading Russian

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fascists of Europe and the Far East, and such pro-Nazi Russians in America as Boris Brasol and N. A. Melnikov, leaders in the Russian National Alliance in America; Colonel Meibom and General Innadze of the Federation of Russian Combatants; and "General" Sergei M. Kolosovsky. *Rossiia's* press published the now defunct organ of the All-Russian Fascist Party, *Fashist*, and Rybakoff maintained close contact with the leader of this party, Anastase Vonsiatsky, now serving a five-year sentence for espionage on behalf of Japan.

*Rossiia's* position is best illustrated in its editorials. The Nazi invasion of Russia in 1941 was greeted with "relief." "It has happened," wrote Rybakoff, "it is an act... of inevitable retribution... against the Communist beast" (24 June 1941). A year later (4 October 1942) *Rossiia* stressed the view that Germany's victory was to be desired, not feared: "A free and reborn Orthodox Russia does not have to fear either the Germans, the Japanese, the Italians, the Rumanians, or the inimical foreign world as a whole." In line with this sentiment *Rossiia* appealed to the American people soon after the Nazi invasion not to interfere with the "liberation" of Russia by aiding the Soviets. However, Hitler's failure to form a puppet government in Russia of such forces as are represented by *Rossiia* was deeply resented by the paper as an ideological and political double-cross," and since the early part of 1943 the paper has turned against him. The Russian people, wrote *Rossiia* on 3 February 1944, will never forgive Germany's treacherous behavior, for instead of fighting the Communist regime and reconstructing a "national Russian government," Germany conducted a "gangster war against Russia and the Russian people."

Of recent months *Rossiia* has taken the position that the territories of old Russia, except for Poland proper, should be restored to "the Russian Empire" — once Russia has been liberated from the "Bolshevik yoke." This recovery should include Bessarabia, Western Byelorussia, Galicia, Bukovina, and the whole of Finland. The Bolsheviks, responsible for the loss of these territories in the first place, says *Rossiia*, lack the prestige to recover them. The recent constitutional reform signifies the end of Stalin's Russian patriotism and a consummation of the breaking up of Russia. At the same time, paradoxically, *Rossiia* foresees a Communist invasion of Europe and regarded the *Pravda* peace rumor as an indication of Stalin's readiness to jump into Hitler's camp. This incident and the Soviet recognition of Badoglio made it clear to *Rossiia* that an ultimate rupture between Russia and the Allies was "unavoidable." In the meantime, "whatever Stalin does he will have pulled

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the chestnuts out of the fire for the Allies," and the Russian people pay the price.

*Russkaya Zhizn*

A more moderate White Guardist paper is *Russkaya Zhizn* (Russian Life) of San Francisco, edited by George C. Guins, a former professor of law in Harbin College and one-time member of the Kolchak Government.

Founded in 1921, *Russkaya Zhizn*, which has a circulation of over 1,000, was converted from a weekly into a daily in 1941. Simultaneously, the paper underwent an editorial metamorphosis which ranged it on the side of the war effort and of aid to Russia. In part this may have been due to a change in leadership in the monarchist-inclined Russian Center of San Francisco, which subsidizes the paper.

On the outbreak of the Nazi attack on Russia, *Russkaya Zhizn*, like the *Rossiia* (some of whose contributors had access to *Rossiia's* columns) regarded the German invasion with approval. On 1 September 1942, however, the paper declared editorially that while it had not become reconciled to the Soviet regime it considered it untimely and harmful to raise this question in the face of Russia's danger. The paper now emphasizes that Russia is undergoing fundamental changes, that the young officer cadres of the Red Army "will be the new ruling class, nurtured by the reborn Russian nationalism," and that Russians can look hopefully to the future because "there are many reasons to believe that Russia will emerge from this war reborn and with great and bright prospects." In regard to the Baltic, Finnish, Polish, and similar questions *Russkaya Zhizn* has repeatedly sided with Russia but in moderate tones. Its recent editorials have expressed the belief that Bulgaria would benefit from union with the USSR and that Hungary may line up with Russia in the future, especially if Russian Communism changes as a result of World War II. The *Pravda* peace rumor was minimized by *Russkaya Zhizn* with the statement that while there are violent antagonists on both sides these do not represent the feelings of the governments and the majority of the peoples concerned. Generally, the paper stresses the need of friendly relations between Russia, Great Britain, and the United States. It opposes a change of administrations in Washington during the present emergency.

#### IV. THE SOCIALIST PRESS

Newcomers to the Russian-American scene are several Socialist publica-

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tions established or re-established by Russian political emigres who came to the United States after the fall of France.

*Socialistichesky Vestnik*

Outstanding among these is the New York bi-weekly *Socialistichesky Vestnik* (Socialist Courier), organ of the Foreign Delegation of the ~~Russian Social Democratic Labor Party~~ (Menshevik), which has a circulation of about 1,000. *Socialistichesky Vestnik* regards itself as "a small laboratory" for "projects for the organization of Russia and the whole world."

Originally founded by leading Menshevik emigres in Berlin in 1920, *Socialistichesky Vestnik* was edited by L. Martov until his death in 1923, thereafter passing under the joint editorship of his collaborators Theodor Dan and Raphael Abramovich. Devoted to serious consideration of events in the USSR, *Socialistichesky Vestnik* was eagerly read not only throughout Europe but also, clandestinely, in Russia, where it had secret correspondents in high places who sometimes reported about political changes and behind-the-scenes struggles before they became generally known to the outside world. With Hitler's rise to power the paper moved to Paris. There, in 1939, a schism developed in the Foreign Delegation, where a left wing under Dan, which favored a united front with the Communists, found itself in the minority, while a right-wing majority under Abramovich continued to insist on a program of evolutionary Socialism and opposition to Stalin. As a result of the split, Abramovich became sole editor of *Socialistichesky Vestnik* and succeeded Dan as chairman of the Foreign Delegation, while the latter and his followers set up their own publication in Paris, *Novyi Mir* (New World).

With the collapse of France, members of both groups came to the United States, and in the autumn of 1940 *Socialistichesky Vestnik* was re-established in New York City as spokesman for the majority, anti-Stalin, faction of the Russian emigre Social Democrats, said to number a little more than 100 persons in the United States. In addition to Abramovich, who is becoming increasingly influential in AFL circles and is now a member of the ~~Executive Committee of the American Labor Conference on International Affairs~~, the present staff of *Socialistichesky Vestnik* consists of Dr. Solomon S. Schwarz, Boris I. Nikolaevsky, David Dallin, Y. Denike, Peter Garvy, and Vera Alexandrova, scholars and writers long associated with the Russian Social Democratic movement.

The decision taken by the majority Social Democratic faction at the time of the Nazi invasion to suspend opposition to the Soviet Government as long

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as Russia was in peril was recently rescinded. Internally, declared the February issue of *Socialistichesky Vestnik*, the ~~Communist~~ Party and GPU remain in full control of all fields of life and "as long as Russia continues under the present dictatorship nothing can change." The paper views the Soviet moves in the foreign arena as "a policy of power" in disregard of the wishes of the populations concerned and destructive of the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

~~Novyi Put~~ An entirely different line is being taken by ~~Novyi Put~~ ~~New Road~~), launched by the opposition group of Social Democrats in New York in 1941 as successor to the Paris *Novyi Mir*. The moving spirit behind this group, which is said to number about 30 members at present, is Aaron Yugow, close collaborator of the aged editor of *Novyi Put*, Theodor Dan. Another prominent member of the group and of the editorial staff is Max Werner, noted writer on military affairs. The journal's circulation equals that of *Socialistichesky Vestnik*, with which it is constantly engaged in a feud.

In its approach to world events and Russia's role in them *Novyi Put*, which calls itself a "Russian Social-Democratic organ," is almost more Communist than the Communists themselves. It looks forward to a fusion of Socialist and Communist forces in a united revolutionary socialist party which would socialize the whole of Europe after the victory over Hitler. The lower strata of Europe's population, says *Novyi Put*, are ready for such change, and the appearance of the Red Army will lead to new forms of popular government. Russia's regime in this view is seen to be slowly liberating itself from dictatorial centralism; the recent autonomy reform will develop elements of "truly free national self-government," and this in turn, if other nations choose to join the USSR, will lead "to a true League of Nations." Molotov's speech on Rumania was viewed as creating not merely a favorable atmosphere for organizing the Balkans as an Allied stronghold, but as a move toward "a change in social structure." Similarly the recognition of Badoglio was viewed as a step toward the establishment of Italian democracy.

~~Za Svobodu~~ A third publication in the Russian Socialist emigre camp is the small New York monthly, ~~Za Svobodu~~ (For Freedom), organ of the majority faction of Socialist-Revolutionaries. *Za Svobodu* was launched in 1940 by three of the veteran leaders of the party, Victor Chernov, Vladimir Zenzinov, and Nicholas Avksentiev. ~~Mark Vishniak~~

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joined the editorial staff after the death of Avksentiev in 1943. Alexander Kerensky, nominal leader of the party, though for the most part remaining aloof from the activities of the group, contributes to the publication from time to time.

Still partaking of the agrarian "populist" tradition of the Socialist-Revolutionaries as distinguished from the urban Marxism of the Social Democrats, *Za Svobodu*, with a circulation of over 1,000, has followed the same line *vis-a-vis* the Stalin regime and its policies as *Socialistichesky Vestnik*.

The *Za Svobodu* group, which numbers about 25 members, is itself opposed by a minority faction of Socialist-Revolutionaries, numbering perhaps 10 members and led by Vladimir Lebedev and Mark Slonim. This tiny group, which follows an increasingly pro-Soviet orientation, has no organ of its own, utilizing such non-partisan papers as *Novoye Russkoye Slovo* for the presentation of its views.

#### V. LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS

In 1942, a new monthly literary review, *Novoselye* (New Abode), came into existence. Published in New York City by the American Russian Cultural Association, and edited by the poetess Sophia Pregel, the name of the magazine was designed to personify its launchers, who had found a new home in America after their escape from France. Dedicated to literature, art, and science, and intended for fairly broad consumption, the journal declared at the time of its inception that it "wishes to remain outside of political arguments and differences and unite writing forces on the basis of serving Russian culture." From time to time articles of a political nature, written mostly by Russian Socialist-Revolutionaries of both factions, have appeared in *Novoselye*. The general trend of these articles, like the spirit of the review as a whole, has been patriotic with regard to Russia but non-Communist.

In a class by itself is the 400-page quarterly *Novyi Zhurnal* (New Journal), edited by Professor Michael Karpovich of Harvard and Michael Zetlin, prominent Russian writer whose chief interest is the history of Russian music. A continuation of *Sovremennyya Zapiski* (Contemporary Annals), founded by a group of Russian intellectuals in Paris in 1920, *Novyi Zhurnal* was launched in New York City in 1941 by Zetlin, Mark Aldanov (author of *The Fifth Seal*), and two former editors of the *Sovremennyya Zapiski*, Avksentiev and Vishniak. Like its predecessor, *Novyi*

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*Zhurnal* follows the high tradition of Russian journals of this type, which since the days of Pushkin have served as foci of Russian literary and socio-political thought. *Novyi Zhurnal* has published new works by Ivan ~~Bunin~~, Michael ~~Osorgin~~, Mark ~~Aldanov~~, Nina ~~Fedorova~~, Nicholas ~~Kalashnikov~~, Alexandra ~~Tolstoy~~, and others. It has likewise carried articles by distinguished Russian publicists, scholars, and artists. Politically, the journal combines pride in Russia's victories with criticism of Stalinism. The circulation of *Novyi Zhurnal* is estimated to be about 1,000.

The latest issue of *Novyi Zhurnal*, it is to be noted, reveals a split in thinking among important contributors. In contrast to an article by Kerensky favoring the prospective reconquest by Soviet troops of surrendered territory, from Rumanian and Polish national holdings as they were up to 1939 and presumably also from the Baltic countries, Boris ~~Nikolaevsky~~ came out against Stalin's strategy as a threat to the West. This led, on the invitation of Karpovich, to a meeting of the magazine's consulting group, whose members divided: Isvolskaya, Lasersou, and Timashev backing Kerensky; Abramovich, Chernov, Nikolaevsky, Lenzinov, and others attacking him.

~~Russkyi Amerikanskyyi~~  
~~Pravoslavnyi Vestnik~~  
and ~~Nash Put~~

Two religious reviews, which eschew politics as a rule, conclude this survey. *Russkyi Amerikanskyyi Pravoslavnyi Vestnik* (Russian-American Orthodox Courier) is a religious monthly edited by the Reverend Benediktov. It is the official organ of Metropolitan Theophilus's section of the Russian Orthodox Church in America, which does not recognize the authority of Patriarch ~~Sergius~~ of Moscow. *Nash Put*, published monthly in Chicago, is the organ of Bishop Leonty, head of the Russian Orthodox Diocese in Chicago, under the Metropolitan's Council.\*

\* See "The Eastern Orthodox Church in the United States," FN Number 176 of 8 March 1944.

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FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH OF THE UNITED STATES  
MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
FROM THE FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

Number B-199

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A PRO-SOVIET, ANTI-POLISH  
WHITE RUSSIAN (BYELORUSSIAN) MOVEMENT

*Re: White Russian Activities in the US. - General*

Under the leadership of a monk from a Benedictine  
abbey at Lisle, Illinois, the ~~White Russian Ameri-~~  
can National Council, organized in Chicago Septem-  
ber 1941, is agitating for retention of Western  
White Russia in the USSR. The Council argues that  
the USSR has actively promoted White Russian cul-  
tural life, whereas the pre-1939 Polish authorities  
not only completely denied them such national ex-  
pression but also persecuted the Roman Catholic and  
the Orthodox churches in their White Russian forms.

File

AMERICANS of White Russian (or Byelorussian) origin are believed to  
number hardly more than 150,000. They are not sharply marked off  
from Americans of Great Russian origin and have shown little dispo-  
sition to distinct organization. Yet a pro-Soviet, anti-Polish move-  
ment which is being carried on in the name of the White Russian-  
Americans under the leadership of a monk in a Benedictine monastery  
at Lisle, Illinois, is politically noteworthy because some light is  
thrown on the possible preference the disputed White Russian popula-  
tion may show, if forced to choose between the USSR and Poland. The  
pre-1939 Polish authorities are charged with having killed every  
effort at White Russian cultural expression and in particular with  
having suppressed the Roman Catholic as well as the Orthodox churches  
in their White Russian forms. In contrast to this, Soviet socio-  
economic persecution is said to have been coupled with positive en-  
couragement of White Russian cultural life.

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*Father John  
Tarasevich*

The liberty accorded Father John, the Benedictine monk in question, to carry on this line of propaganda is taken by some (perhaps erroneously) to suggest a readiness on the part of his ecclesiastical superiors to keep open numerous ways of approach to Moscow, the case being compared to that of Father Orlemanski.

Father John is Professor John ~~X~~Yanko ~~X~~Tarasevich of St. Procopius College, Lisle, Illinois. He is president of the White Russian American National Council, which was organized in Chicago in September 1941.

Other members are Paul ~~X~~Chopko, Sr., Vice President; M. J. ~~X~~Ablazey, Treasurer; and I. ~~X~~Lobacz ~~X~~Lobatch, Secretary; all of Chicago. Chopko, Joseph J. ~~X~~Voronko, of Chicago, and John ~~X~~Novogradzky, of St. Procopius College, are the trustees.

The Council has set for itself the task of cultural activity among White Russians in America and of enlightening American public opinion on White Russia and White Russians. "We are defending White Russia as much as we can in the English press here," was the gist of a message communicated to the White Russians of the USSR last February. "The Poles," the message continued, "decided to take again the Western part of White Russia! They shout to the world that this is their land! You in Moscow explain there that the towns of Sokulki, Bialostok, and other provinces are inhabited by White Russian Catholics and not Poles. There are rumors here that this will be given to the Poles as a 'Polish' corner! This will be a great wrong and injustice for White Russians."

*A Key to the  
Council's Program*

The well-known Catholic weekly, ~~The~~ *Commonwealth*, contained in its issue of 21 January 1944 a letter signed "White Russian Catholic Priest," which may well have been written by Father John. This article sets forth so closely

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the general sentiment of the White Russian American National Council that the following summary of it may be regarded as expressing the Council's program:

1. The White Russians of Western White Russia will never consent to be cut off from the other, that is the Soviet, half of White Russia.
2. Ethnically the White Russians belong to the Eastern or Russian group of Slavs. The White Russians or Byelorussians should not be confused with the "White" Russians or "White Guards," who fought the "Red" Russians, i.e., the Bolsheviks, in the Russian Revolution. The true map of White Russia is that presented to the Versailles Peace Conference.\*
3. Though for centuries under Polish domination, the White Russian people have preserved their native tongue, customs, national traits, and mode of living. While three million of them profess the Roman Catholic faith, they are not Poles but White Russians — even though the Poles

\* According to this map the territory of the White Russian people borders on the Pripyet River in the south; reaches the Western Bug and the sources of the Narew and Bobr and extends along the Niemen and its tributaries almost to the mouth of the river Vilia in the west; crosses the Western Dvina and extends as far as the River Lovat in the north; and reaches the sources of the Volga and the beginning of the left tributaries of the Upper Dnieper in the east. The entire territory extends over 300,000 square kilometers, and in 1921 there lived in White Russia 14,070,000 people, 77 per cent of whom were White Russians. It may be pointed out that the Soviets themselves offer lower estimates of White Russian territory and population. In 1940, i.e., following the absorption of Western White Russia, a political dictionary issued by the USSR in 1940 gave the territory of the White Russian S-S R. as 235,000 square kilometers with a population of 10,400,000, of whom 80.6 per cent were White Russians.

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have never tired of claiming them as their own. There never would be any question of disharmony between White Russian Roman Catholics and White Russian Orthodox were it not for outside pressure which has for centuries tried to juxtapose the first to the second as "Poles" against "Russians."

4. Polish domination has spelled ignorance, poverty, and misery for the people of Western White Russia in the years after World War I. The Polish Government has killed every effort at White Russian cultural expression; has ruthlessly suppressed White Russian schools, publications, institutions; has prohibited the White Russian clergy, Catholic as well as Orthodox, from preaching to the people in their native language; has liquidated White Russian Catholic monasteries and dispersed their inmates; has demolished over a hundred Orthodox churches, and generally used every means at its disposal, including imprisonment and the confiscation of property, to eradicate all attempts at a revival of White Russian culture.

*Indictment  
of the Poles*

This exposition in the *Commonwealth* letter is capped by the following bitter indictment: "Poland, 'Shield of Christendom'? Don't we yet realize that the godless communists of Russia could not even dream of such success as unhappily Poland has achieved in harming Christ's Church, in inspiring hatred in Russian hearts toward the Catholic Church? Remember that what Catholic Poland does, Rome does in the eyes of the average Russian...."

"The Polish persecution of White Russians in Western White Russia was far more insidious and profound than the communist persecution of

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White Russians in Eastern White Russia, although not so violent physically, indeed practically bloodless. The Poles conspired against the very national soul of the White Russian; they wanted to eliminate it entirely and replace it with the Polish soul, filled with aversion, hatred for everything Byelorussian. The communists persecuted the White Russian not for his national soul or culture or language; on the contrary, they wanted him to possess and develop all these good things as much as possible, and that is why they created the White Russian University at Minsk, the White Russian Academy of Sciences, countless elementary schools, a great many secondary schools and technicums, etc.; built Byelorussian theaters, opera houses, printed Byelorussian books, newspapers, magazines; but they persecuted him because he was opposed to the establishment of the new economic order of things, because he was not so eager to carry out five-year plans, etc. Hence the White Russian can forgive the Russian communist far more easily than he can the Polish Catholic: the former wanted him 'to live and to live well,' but the latter plotted against his life from the beginning."

*Council's Criticism**Confirmed by a Pole*

in connection with the denunciation of the Polish regime in White Russia by the White Russian American National Council it is interesting to note recent public criticism on the same subject by a Polish official. At a meeting arranged by the Nationalities Section of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in New York 15 May, Dr. Jozef ~~Lichtensztul~~, an adviser to the Polish Consulate General at New York, delivered a lecture in which he argued that pre-war Polish rule in White-Russian territories was a series of blunders which failed to destroy the Byelorussian movement for

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self-determination, but turned the sympathies of the Byelorussians partly toward the Soviets, partly toward Germany. He criticized the Polish Government also for seeking to minimize the number of White Russians in Poland. Poland would have greater success in the future, Lichtensztul believed, if she extended full support to the development of her non-Polish populations and gave them the right to order their own lives.

*Father John's  
Background*

Father John (Yanko Tarasevich) is not only the moving spirit of the White Russian American National Council, but the one who gives it its pro-Soviet direction. In this he has been opposed to some extent by another leading member of the Council, Joseph J. Voronko, successful director of the Russian Radio Hour of Station WEDC, Chicago. Voronko, a former leader in the affairs of the Byelorussian *Rada* (Council), which sought to maintain White Russia's independence first from the Kerensky, then from the Soviet, governments in the 1917-20 period, came to America in 1923 with the intention of organizing White Russian Americans for his cause. To his dismay, he later complained, he found that few White Russians here could read their own language, and that Soviet propaganda had preceded him to this country so that his brand of White Russian *somostiynost* (independence) was not wanted by his compatriots. Consequently, a newspaper intermittently published by him throughout the middle 'twenties to propagate his views met with no success. In the White Russian

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American Council, Voronko, though as anti-Polish as Father John, insists on "cultural" and "humanitarian" pursuits in preference to political aims and seeks to moderate overt pro-Sovietism. Father John, on the other hand, emphasizes an outright political program and has grown increasingly enthusiastic about the Soviet Union, claiming that the Soviets "are going conservative, allowing freedom of religion and many other things we, too, stand for."

Father John has never been to Soviet Russia and has no first-hand knowledge of the Soviets. Born in Vilna province of the old Russian Empire, he graduated from the Lidy Gymnasium, attended the university at Fribourg, Switzerland, then came to the United States before World War I. At the end of the war, he revisited his old homeland, then under Poland. The experience was fraught with disappointments; for the Polish authorities, it appears, had battered him around considerably for his Byelorussian speeches and writings. His hatred of the Poles is said to date from that time.

*Evidence of  
Vatican Interest?*

That Father John should be allowed by his superiors in the hierarchy to support so vociferously the Soviet view has naturally become a matter of comment.

Joseph Martinek, executive secretary of the ~~Czechoslovak~~ National Council of America, discussed the matter some months ago with a member of this Branch. He remarked that the Pope had recently called one of the Lisle monks to the Vatican. This monk was the abbey's foremost expert on the Russian church, history, and culture. Martinek saw in this, as well as in Father John's activity, evidence of the Vatican's unremitting anxiety to reach some sort of understanding with the Kremlin.

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Another commentator in Chicago, familiar with church affairs, spoke as follows to a member of this Branch last January apropos of the White Russian activity:

"While fighting the Reds, the Vatican nevertheless leaves a channel or two open for a deal with them. Watch Father Oriemanski and his role. The Church, despite all the appearances to the contrary, is really behind him in the sense that it allows him to agitate in favor of the Soviets in this Polish-Russian argument. The Church does this 'just in case' -- to have a loophole for an agreement with the Soviets should its campaign against the Soviets be unsuccessful."

*The Abbey  
at Lisle*      Whether or not comment of this type has foundation in fact, this Branch notes that much of the explanation of Father John's freedom is to be found in the character of the abbey at Lisle. Most of the monks at St. Procopius are of Czech and Slovak origin, and they are by no means homogeneous in their political opinions. The abbott, the Right Reverend Procopius Neuzil, O.S.B., seems a conservative type, stemming from the background of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, but he accords the brothers a large amount of individual freedom.

The abbey maintains a house in the 12th Street Bohemian district of Chicago. The Benedictine Press of Chicago is managed by the Lisle monks. So the monks are in active touch with life, and the differing political attitudes which are found among Czech- and Slovak-Americans occur among them too. For instance, Father Ernest Ziska, who is now a chaplain in the Army, was previously executive head of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, an organization which endorses President Benes and his policies. The Benedictine Press published the widely read book, *Seraph*, which

endorses the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile. Some of the monks of Slovak origin, on the other hand, hold to their own views of Benes and 1919-1938 Czechoslovakia, and they are much more reserved toward Soviet Russia than the Czechish brothers.

Father John is among the few Byelorussians at the abbey. The abbey is outstanding for its interest in Russian, other Slavic, and Near Eastern problems. In the abbey library is a good collection of old and current Russian books, and the Russian language is being assiduously studied by some of the monks. A number of them, it was revealed in August 1943, are doing research work in the Byzantine Rite of the church, with a view to post-war activity in Russia, though it should be pointed out that Abbott Neuzil publicly stated at that time that "no work would be undertaken in the post-war period without the consent of the governments of the countries involved."

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FOREIGN NATIONALITY GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES  
MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
FROM THE FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

Number B-267

30 October 1944

THE NEW BULLETIN RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

Re: Russian Activities in U.S.

The erroneous ascription of official Soviet imprimatur to a new (and actually anti-Soviet) bulletin on Russian affairs has stirred the Communist-line Russky Golos to a general defense of Soviet policies. The new bulletin, sponsored by a Social Democratic group and privately financed, has received the enthusiastic support of the anti-Soviet Lithuanian American Council.

A NEW and privately financed information bulletin, Russian Affairs, was brought to the attention of a wider public by a Washington dispatch in the New York Times, 18 October, which attributed the publication to Soviet quarters. Both the bulletin and the Times were immediately denounced by the Communist press, in particular by the New York Russky Golos 19 October. At the same time the Soviet Embassy disclaimed any connection with the new publication, following which the Times printed a retraction.

Russian Affairs is an eight-page publication corresponding in format to the Information Bulletin of the Soviet Embassy. Introductory remarks in the first issue distinguish between:

two rival propagandas concerning the Soviet Union. One lacks all sympathy with the aspirations of the Russian people and believes that collaboration with Russia is impossible. The other insists that such collaboration requires a blind subordination of American interests and an indiscriminate glorification of everything Russian.

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The new bulletin is apparently designed to strike a happy medium between these two lines of approach. To the suspicious eye the heading of the first article, "The Warsaw Uprising," would however seem to indicate incomplete success in this endeavor. Subsequent articles on the "Promotion of Large Families" and on "Livestock in the Devastated Areas" come nearer to it. But a substantial part of the publication is made up of items of a different kind. In addition to an article on "Germany and Russia," quoting at length Marshal Stalin's statement on a strong Germany of 6 November 1942, there is an article on the "Deportation of Lithuanians" based on material supplied by the anti-Soviet Lithuanian American Information Center; an article critical of the freedom of the "Russian Trade Unions"; and also critical "Notes" on "The Building Work of the NVKD" [successor to the GPU], the "Fate of the Jew in Russia," "Soviet Scholarship," and "Light on the [Russian] Purges."

*Lithuanian-  
American  
Collaboration*

The suspicion of a bias is further confirmed by the executive secretary of the Lithuanian American Council, Dr. ~~Pius~~ Grigaitis. In talking with a friend of this Branch, Grigaitis spoke of the good impression left upon him and other Lithuanian delegates at the convention of the Council in New York on 17 and 18 October by the appearance of "pro-Lithuanian and anti-Soviet" material in the first issue of *Russian Affairs*. He said that the material was prepared with the help of the Information Bureau of the Council and asserted: "This publication is going places. While the first issue was published to the tune of 35,000 copies, the second issue is planned to have a run of 50,000."

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30 OCTOBER 1944

*Sponsorship*

The publication is issued in the name of the ~~Institute for Russian Studies of the Rand School of Social Science~~, 7 East 15th Street, New York, organized by Bertram D. ~~Wolfe~~, a member of the ~~Social Democratic Federation~~, and by two members of the right wing of the ~~Russian Social Democratic Labor Party~~, George ~~Denicke~~ and Solomon ~~Schwarz~~. This Branch learns, however, that the publication is financed by a private source. The name can be furnished on request.

*Rusky Golos  
vs. the Times*

The *Times* story regarding *Russian Affairs* on 18 October had stated that the publication was "made available through the Soviet Embassy." Excerpts from the article on "Russia and Germany" purporting to present authentic Soviet views on the treatment of Germany, the organization of German prisoners in Russia, and the members of the League of German Officers in Russia, strengthened the impression made also by the *Times* headlines that the periodical in effect was a Soviet publication.

Noting that "with pre-knowledge or through a misunderstanding" the *Times* was "advertising" the new publication, and contending that the Institute for Russian Studies should not pretend to impartiality, the *Rusky Golos*, 19 October, branded *Russian Affairs* as an "English version of Socialistichesky Vestnik" which protects such "wreckers" and "reptiles" as the Russian Social Democrat Abramovitch, and, like the monarchist *Rossiyn*, seeks to undermine American-Soviet friendship:

This *Socialistichesky Vestnik* [continued the *Rusky Golos*] in the English language diligently defends the interests of the London Polish "government" and the remnants of the Lithuanian fascist regime, it libels the CIO for its genuine desire to collaborate with the Soviet Union and with the trade unions of the USSR and it supports the leaders of the AFL in their rejection of such collaboration

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To round out the picture let us add that in *Russian Affairs*, one can also find something about "the terrors of the GPU," an accusation against the Soviet government that it conceals from Soviet citizens the fact of mass extermination of Jews by the Germans, transparent hints that the Soviet Union is for a 'soft peace' and forgiveness of the crimes of some of the German officers who belong to the Bund Deutscher Offiziere in the USSR, as well as the brazen lie that Marshal Stalin is "against the demilitarization of Germany."

If this is not enough to expose the falsity of the pretension of *Russian Affairs* that it desires collaboration between the USA and the USSR, we can add that the bulletin declares that it obtains the "truth" about the Soviet Union from its own sources and it recommends to Americans to read the book of Chernavin -- collaborator of the New York paper *Rossiia* which praised Hitler and fascism before Pearl Harbor -- in order to get acquainted with conditions in the USSR.

*Rossiia* has also undertaken the issuance of an English journal offering "truth" about the Soviet Union. Despite the difference in the political physiognomies of Rybacoff and Abramovitch, their most immediate aim is the same -- to break up the growing collaboration between the USA and the USSR.

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November 17, 1944

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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OTHERWISE~~

For your information there are attached photostatic copies of a report which was transmitted to the Bureau on October 11, 1944, by the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the Office of Strategic Services entitled, "Some Notes on the Russian Community in New York." *es u*

In the event any of the information contained herein is subsequently included in investigative reports emanating from your office, the content thereof should be suitably paraphrased in order that its source may not be subjected to possible disclosure. (c) //

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

11 October 1944

FN Number S-119

MEMORANDUM for the Director of Strategic Services  
Secretary of State

SUBJECT: Some Notes on the Russian Community in New York

Re: Russian Activities in the U.S.

Among those who fled Bolshevist Russia after 1917 the Czarists were long a subject of much public attention. The anti-Bolshevik Socialists and Social Democrats, mostly intellectuals with very modest material aspirations, have lived on in relative obscurity -- first in Paris and other European capitals and now in the Western Hemisphere.

An interesting remnant survives in New York; some among them begin to think about the possibility of returning to Paris. Their current political positions, with reference particularly to the New Russia, were recently outlined by this Branch in its Number 211 of 13 September 1944, "Russian Nationalism Realigns the Anti-Bolshevik Russians."

The Branch has now received an informal account of a recent visit among the members of that Social Democratic group, which, led by Theodore Dan, has turned pro-Soviet. It was prepared by an American citizen of Russian background who is well known to the Branch as a competent and sympathetic political interpreter. Those who are more

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especially concerned with Russia and with leftist philosophies will find this account (including its final paragraphs which touch upon the new fraternization of "White" with "Red" Russians) of interest as a supplement to our Number 211.

A mimeographed copy of the account is attached.

  
DeWitt C. Poole

Attachment

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September 1944

MY RUSSIAN WEEK IN NEW YORK

The Novy Put Group; My Bias Frankly, I confess a personal fondness for the Novy Put (New Road) people as decent and courageous humans. Also, although disagreeing with some of their political ideas in general and their appraisal of the current situation in Europe in particular, I find their thoughts more original and otherwise noteworthy than those expressed by certain other Russian groups in New York. I say this by way of introduction, in order to warn readers of a possible friendly bias that may find its way into these pages, no matter how hard I try to be truly objective.

Fedor Dan, the Leader It has been said that Fedor Dan is nominally supposed to be the chief of the faction and the editor of its magazine. At this time I wish to correct the statement. Fedor Ilyich Dan, despite his 72 years, is the actual, not nominal, leader of his group. Last week Aron Jugow, his "second in command," said to me of Dan:

"His mind is clear and young. It is wonderful the way he is not afraid to reconsider his previous ideas on the subject of Soviet Russia and come out with his support of what Russia is doing, even though Stalin and his Communists everywhere scorn Dan and all of us. It is no easy matter to do what Dan is doing at his age, both in new thought and actual

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labor. He is quick, and his health is better than that of most of us who are younger than he is."

Fedor Dan is a doctor of medicine by training, but no longer practices his profession. He has been in the Russian and international labor and revolutionary movement for the last fifty-five years, in fact since the age of seventeen. He is the sole surviving member of the Iskra (The Spark) group of the Russian Social Democrats once headed by Lenin (the first issue of Iskra was published in December 1900). Mrs. Dan, whom I also met while in New York last week, is a sister of the late Y. Martov, another outstanding member of the Iskra group.

The Dans have been in America since 1940. They live modestly in a small neat apartment in upper Manhattan. Fedor Dan told me:

"For two weeks I work on our magazine, and then the next two weeks I devote to the writing of my book. I follow this with another fortnight of labor on the magazine, and then back to the book."

The Dans are supported by certain American Jewish labor organizations (those that follow Sidney Hillman and oppose David Dubinsky). Since the donation is rather limited, it is regularly supplemented by a wealthy member of the Novy Put group, Simon Liberman, who said to me:

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"Altogether the Dans receive about \$125 or \$150 a month. They don't know of my part in this contribution, and that is the way I want it to be. The money, as you see, isn't much, but the Dans have been in political exile or emigration of one kind or another most of their lives -- from Siberia in the 1890's to France up to 1940. They know how to live on limited funds. We are all glad that in these last two years we have given Fedor Ilyich the opportunity to write his book."

Dan's Book Dan's admirers in New York and elsewhere have great faith in his new book. It is almost completed, and steps are now being taken to interest some American publisher in financing its translation and publication.

The tentative title of the volume is The Origins of Bolshevism; the ideas of democracy and socialism in Russia (from the emancipation of the serfs in 1861 to the revolution of 1917). In describing the book to me, Jugow referred to it as "the best work since Plekhanov's unfinished book." He meant G. V. Plekhanov's Istoriya russkoi obshchestvennoi mysli (History of Russian Social Thought), the first volume of which was issued in Moscow in 1914, never to be followed and completed by any further volumes. Jugow hinted to me that Dan in his manuscript has been in fact endeavoring to complete, or fill the gap left by Plekhanov's unfinished work.

When I quoted Jugow's remarks in the course of my

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conversation with Dr. Dan, the latter frowned. Clearly, he wanted no such comparisons. He felt his work was unique, and should stand by itself. Dr. Dan gave me a typewritten memorandum as a resume of his book, and this I quote in part, as follows:

The book I am writing is not a political or party pamphlet, but a scientific study. Its task is to investigate the history of the democratic and socialistic ideas in Russia against the background of the processes of economic and social development which the country has gone through, and to attempt by this means to give a scientific explanation for the originality of its political and ideational development.

After the abolition of serfdom in 1861, the economic development of Russia followed the same capitalistic path which the development of Western Europe had embraced considerably earlier. But the political development of Russia became quite different from that of Western Europe. Russia has never known the regime of political democracy which in the 19th century was typical of the capitalistic countries of Western Europe: the political democracy proclaimed by the February revolution of 1917 turned out to be merely a brief transition from Czarist absolutism to Bolshevist dictatorship. The ideological development in Russia was also an original one: individualistic liberalism found few followers there, and Russian democratic thought was from its very birth tied indissolubly to socialistic ideas.

...The theme of my book is not the history of the struggle for democracy in Russia, but the history of Russian democratic thought. ....

Professor Karpovich on Dan's Book      There is no doubt that

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Russian intellectuals in America await the publication of Dr. Dan's book with much interest. Even those who are not Social Democrats of Dan's camp try to help with the publication. Professor Michael Karpovich of Harvard University, a right-wing Socialist Revolutionary, wrote this letter to a Mr. Billikopf in connection with the latter's efforts to place the book:

I would be very much interested in seeing Mr. Dan's book published. The subject is an important one, and there is virtually nothing on it in English. As a matter of fact, for a number of years I myself have been working intermittently on a book of a somewhat similar nature. But the field is big enough for more than one book on the subject, and my point of view probably would differ from that of Mr. Dan in some substantial respects. Besides, I am not at all sure that I shall ever complete the project as other things have to take precedence all the time. There can be no doubt as to Mr. Dan's competence in the field. In fact, it would be difficult to find another author as competent as he is to deal with this subject.

The Vestnik Group vs. Dan's Group. But Socialistichesky

Vestnik, although officially in the same Social Democratic fold as Dan and his Novy Put followers, does not share the kindly attitude of Karpovich, the Socialist Revolutionary.

As you know, the Vestnik people -- R. Abramovitch, Solomon M.

Schwarz, David J. Dallin, Boris Nikolayevsky, and others -- are bitterly opposed to the Put group's pro-Soviet attitude.

To them, nothing that comes from the pens of Dan and his

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followers is good.

Dan's group regards the anti-Sovietism of Abramovitch's men with equal scorn. There is now hardly any social intercourse between the two clusters, formerly such staunch friends and close collaborators. Liberman is practically the only one in Dan's entourage who still maintains personal connections of a sort with his Social Democratic opponents. Last Saturday, Liberman mentioned to the Dans in my presence that he had recently seen Nikolayevsky and that the latter appeared "very much depressed." In his clear, concise voice Dr. Dan mocked: "And what is he depressed about? Is he depressed by the good news we constantly hear from Europe?"

Dr. Dan proceeded to comment on the diplomatic victories of the Soviet Union which, however, he explained by the alleged ineptitude of the Anglo-American policy in Europe "with its dependence on Badoglio and Bonomi, its attempt to use Mihailovich as a trump card, and its too limited recognition of De Gaulle and new forces in France." As he commented, one gathered the impression that he praised not so much the foreign policy of the Soviet Government as the strength of the popular movement in Europe. He intimated that Stalin's government was successful "in beating every diplomatic card of the Anglo-Americans" not because of any virtues inherent in the Kremlin but because, according to Dan, the Anglo-

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American policy was nearsighted while the Kremlin was smart enough to bank on the popular will of the freed Europeans. Dr. Dan made gentle fun of the expectations of "both the Anglo-Americans and Abramovitch" that there won't be any revolution in Europe, that "everything will settle down" after the war, that at worst, if a revolution does come, it will be "bloodless." He noted: "You and I know that no revolution is bloodless. The most 'bloodless' revolution soon becomes bloody."

He said that even certain American columnists and commentators, such as Walter ~~X~~Lippmann and Dorothy ~~X~~Thompson, have by now "empirically" come to the conclusion which to true socialists was evident years ago -- that World War II is a conflict of ideas more than a clash between nations. Dr. Dan said: "Only Socialistichesky Vestnik and the Anglo-American diplomats don't seem to understand this."

At this point Mrs. Dan came back to the subject of Boris Nikolayevsky's depression. She expressed her opinion, pityingly, that Nikolayevsky is very ill and needs an operation of some kind (as so many Russian emigres in New York, aging men and women that they are, indeed need). Her husband shook his head: "Perhaps... But the whole trouble with Nikolayevsky is that many years ago he met Tsereteli. It was the late Tsereteli who first inspired him with this

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extreme conservative Menshevism. Ever since then Nikolayevsky has been implacably and unswervingly anti-Bolshevik. While Abramovitch may at times say, 'on the one hand,' and then, 'but on the other,' Nikolayevsky indulges in no such hesitation, no such weighing of evidence. He is most uncompromising."

The Dans and Liberman then discussed David J. Dallin. Fedor Dan spoke of Dallin disapprovingly, in the following terms: A capable man but with no principles, Dallin will write for the general American public, in English, with a show of dispassionate scholarship. He will occasionally say a few things that seem to be complimentary to the Russians, yet, under the guise of such objective scholarship, he will do enough damage to the Russians. But when writing for his Russian and Jewish readers in New York's special press (Socialistichesky Vestnik, The New Leader, and the like), Dallin goes the whole prejudiced hog, and shows a most unrestrained hatred of the Soviet government, no matter what it does. For instance, in his Yale University Press books, Dallin represents the Nazi-Soviet pact of 1939 as a historic inevitability for the Soviet government, but in his Russian writings he describes the pact as Stalin's crime.

Liberman added to this appraisal his own unflattering

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say about Dallin: Recently, in The New Leader, Dallin attacked Vice President Henry A. Wallace for a certain speech delivered by the Vice President during his Siberian trip. The reactionary press of America was only too glad for this attack, and reprinted Dallin's article widely. Liberman telephoned Dallin. To quote Liberman: "I said to Dallin: 'How could you? How could you do such a thing to the only leftist in the highest circles of the American government, you who still call yourself a socialist? You are merely giving munitions to the eager reactionary press which hates you as much as it hates Wallace.' But Dallin was stubborn."

"What did he say?" Dr. Dan was curious.

"He claimed that he was only telling the truth. The truth, don't you know!"

"Ha!" came from Dr. Dan, with dry sarcasm. "The truth must be served! It doesn't matter by whom and for what purpose, ha!"

On another occasion during the past week, Jugow in speaking to me complained about another member of the Abramovitch group, Solomon M. Schwarz, chiefly in connection with a book where both found themselves as two of its three authors. This was Management in Russian Industry and Agriculture, published a few months ago by the Oxford

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University Press in New York. The two opponents and their third co-author, Gregory Bienstock, originally agreed (according to what Jugow told me) to give facts and "no political predictions," but Schwarz "went back on his promise" and wrote "a political pamphlet, really," berating the Soviet government. Jugow protested, and Professor Jacob X Marschak, the editor of the volume, took Jugow's side. But (says Jugow) Schwarz remained adamant, refusing to change a single line. He raised quite a row, and finally succeeded in having his part of the book printed substantially as written. Jugow complained to me:

"It was too late for me to change much in my part, to make it as political and so join issue with Schwarz. But Marschak tried his best, and explained the difficulty in his introduction to the book, thus making it clear that Schwarz had no right to do what he did. Certainly it is clear from the introduction and from my part of the book that I am not responsible for Schwarz's abominable views."

Jugow also spoke to me of certain "revolting" articles in the latest issues of Socialistichesky Vestnik. With much indignation he mentioned one article in that magazine wherein the Vestnik's editors "tried to deny credit to the Red Army for its victories. They actually wrote that the Germans were carrying out a long-planned retreat, that the Nazis were

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retreating of their own free will -- withdrawing -- and not under any pressure from the Russian armies!"

Jugow likewise grumbled about the ample finances of Socialistichesky Vestnik. "That magazine, and the entire group behind it, gets enough money from Dubinsky's union of garment workers and from the Jewish daily Forward. Abramovitch and all his men obtain all the facilities they need in the Rand School building." (Jugow meant the Socialist Party center on East Fifteenth Street.)

Jugow's Struggle It is true that the Novy Put group, though receiving aid from its own rich member (Lieberman) and from the Amalgamated, is less financially secure than the Socialistichesky Vestnik contingent. Dr. Dan, as we have seen, is taken care of, but modestly, and he is perhaps the only one to be given such aid for his living expenses. Jugow, Dan's assistant on the group's magazine, has to work for a living outside the movement, and he works hard.

Until a few months ago, Jugow was employed as an inspector in a war plant, and his job involved physical labor -- that of lifting and moving heavy cases. Suffering from gallstones as he had been for years, he did not improve his health at the war plant. One day he collapsed and had to be taken to a hospital for an operation. On recovery, he changed jobs. He is now, together with his wife, employed by the

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United States Government in compiling a Russian-English military dictionary, but the completion of the task is expected by October 15, and Jugow is worried, although not too much, about his future employment. Not too much, because by nature he is an optimist as well as a hard worker. Liberman confirmed my impression when he remarked to me: "Jugow is not a brilliant thinker, but a great researcher, a determined digger of facts and figures. A very able and needed man. I wish somebody would get publishers for his works."

The works, of which Jugow spoke to me hopefully, are in the project stage. Jugow is too busy working for a living to take a few months off to produce his two learned tomes on Russia's economics. One project has to do with post-war trade prospects of the world with specific reference to the Soviet Union. The other deals with the industrialization of Soviet Asia. "I have a solid body of material for either one of the two works," Jugow said to me, "but all I can get from Harper Brothers or the Oxford Press is three or five hundred dollars as an advance against royalties on each volume. This isn't enough, of course, because out of this money I'd have to pay my translator."

Several months ago Jugow applied for a Guggenheim fellowship, but was turned down. For a year or more there was a possibility that the Institute of Pacific

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Relations might give Jugow a subsidy of \$3,000 for his study of the industrialization of Soviet Asia, but the Communist element in the Institute succeeded in wrecking these hopes. Last week Jugow told me the sequel: "They gave instead a subsidy to William ~~Mandel~~, who is a Communist, to write and publish his study on the Soviet Far East. And it turned out to be a slim and weak book." (To this I wish to add my "amen." Slim and weak, indeed.)

Jugow explained to me that his hopes were originally fed by a certain "Professor Normano," a scholar of Russian origin, a rather able man and in recent years sporadically connected either with Harvard or Columbia University, despite his adventurous and somewhat unsavory past in Germany and South America. Sometime ago Normano got hold of a fund left by a German Argentinian philanthropist, at first intended for economic research in Germany, but since the advent of Hitler diverted to the establishment of a more general economic institute in New York. Normano drew into this institute a few professors of Columbia University, but when most of these fell away (apparently frightened by Normano's record as it came to light), Normano and whoever remained with him turned the organization into the ~~Russian Economic Institute.~~"

Jugow said to me: "Some Columbia professors were still with him, at least nominally, and I as yet didn't know much

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against Normano. So, when I was invited, I joined the Russian Economic Institute, and for a while stayed. Normano had grandiose plans for all of us, plans of research, writing, and publication. But Normano also played around with the Communists or their outstanding fellow-travelers, and for a time seemed to be accepted by them as a worthy collaborator. At least in the beginning it appeared that they wouldn't oppose his advocacy of me for the Institute of Pacific Relations to do my study of the industrialization of Soviet Asia. But soon enough they realized that Normano wasn't solid enough for them, that he lacked the recognition and connections in the world of substantial scholarship. And naturally, they were always against me as a Menshevik, even though a pro-Soviet Menshevik. Neither Normano nor anyone better than Normano could prevail upon them to cease their opposition to me. The result was that I failed to get the needed subsidy."

Jugow now keeps away from Normano's Institute. Normano incidentally has some sort of organizational tie with Arthur Upham Pope, the ardent fellow-traveler of the Communists in New York, the author of a recent laudatory biography of Litvinov, and the head of the Iranian Institute and School of Asiatic Studies. On Friday evening September 22, Normano and Pope together staged a dinner-meeting, at which Professor

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Robert J. ~~Kerner~~ of the University of California delivered a talk entitled "Soviet Russia in Asia." Normano made a special telephone call to Liberman, inviting him to attend. I was in Liberman's office when the telephone call came. Almost simultaneously a letter arrived soliciting Liberman's attendance at a dinner of the American Russian Institute (Harriet Moore's stamping grounds). Liberman said to me:

"I wonder why these Communists invite me when their attitude toward our whole group is so negative."

I volunteered the explanation:

"Because they want money from you."

Liberman smiled his agreement. He didn't go to the dinner of ~~Harriet Moore's~~ ~~American Russian Institute~~, nor to the dinner of Normano's Russian Economic Institute but did "slip in" (as he expressed it) to hear the after-dinner talk of Professor Kerner on Friday evening under the Normano-Pope auspices. The next day he told Dr. Dan in my presence:

"Kerner feels exactly like you do, Fedor Ilyich. He believes that Russia will attack Japan when the time comes. It was an able and interesting speech. And like you, Kerner says that not only will the Russian Army influence the West as the result of this war. He says what you and I have been saying -- that the Russian officers and soldiers will in their turn be influenced by the West. They will repeat the

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history of the Russian officers of 1813 and 1814 who came back from France and Germany with ideas and desires novel to their country. They will want new liberties in 1945 or '46, and they will want the comforts of the West."

Dr. Dan said hardly anything in reply or confirmation. Perhaps he didn't exactly cherish this comparison of his views with those of Professor Kerner. Perhaps he felt that Liberman didn't express his, Dan's, views precisely enough.

Dan on Postwar Russia and Europe Later Dr. Dan spoke to me of his views briefly, stressing chiefly the Russian influence on Europe.

He remarked that it was a mistake to think, as some commentators are apparently doing, that "Stalin is throwing the revolutionary principle of Russia into a slop pail." Dr. Dan exclaimed: "As if it were a question of what Stalin wants or doesn't want to do!" The revolution (Dan intimated) was not finished or shelved in Russia and Europe. It is now in a new phase, where his, Dan's, brand of modified Menshevism is bound to play a tremendous and revitalizing role. He spoke to me of the early 1900's when the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks were united in a Social Democratic Party. "Then we split. The Bolsheviks

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wanted to create socialism without democracy. They proceeded to kill off democracy. We Mensheviks wanted democracy without socialism -- even though we insisted on calling ourselves 'socialists.' All we dreamt about was having our own Russian parliament to which we would come with our briefcases to debate. It was a mistake, of course. But now, after this war, Russia and Europe are going to have both socialism and democracy. The merger is inevitable." ("Sliyaniye neizbezhno.")

Interposing, I said to Dr. Dan:

"You speak of but two forces, socialism and democracy. What about the third force that seems to be very much in the picture -- Russian nationalism?"

Dr. Dan didn't like that. He was short:

"The so-called Russian nationalism of today is different from the usual forms of nationalism. In Soviet Russia it's an expression of spontaneous action of the popular masses."

(He used the Russian words, samodeyatel'nost' narodnykh mass.)

Liberman's Position From the exchange of views between Dan and Liberman it was plain to me that Dan is somewhat to the left of Liberman -- although, curiously enough, during the revolutionary years of 1918-26 it was Dan who declined to collaborate with the Soviet government, and it was

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Liberman who worked with Lenin. Liberman's life is most interestingly told in his autobiography, Dela i Liudi; na sovetskoi stroike (Affairs and Men; in the Days of Soviet Construction). He wrote it in Russian, and published it at his own expense a few weeks ago (in mid-September) in New York. The publishing house is indicated as New Democracy Books, but in reality it is not a regular publishing concern, but merely a convenient label of Liberman's invention. The address of New Democracy Books, 51 East 42nd Street, is that of Liberman's office in New York from which he manages his lumber and financial interests in this country and Canada.

Also a few weeks ago, practically simultaneously with the appearance of the Russian edition of Dela i Liudi, Liberman signed a contract with the University of Chicago Press for the publication in the spring of 1945 of the English translation of the book, which translation will differ from the Russian original in some details of organization and actual content. Through his considerable connections in France, Liberman is also planning a French translation and edition of the book.

The book tells the story of Liberman's well-packed life; hints at the fortunes he has made and lost as a businessman; but mainly recounts his unique experiences as a moderating

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influence and a crypto-Menshevik aide of Lenin in the years of the nationalization of Russia's industries. The concluding chapters give not only the story of Liberman's flight from the wrath of the Cheka in 1926 but also his present-day views on Russia's role in the world at large. The English-language edition will unfold these views in a more extended form, as Liberman has written for it a new epilogue.

The years 1926-44 are hardly touched upon in this book. Liberman is planning a separate book on that phase of his life, and this new narrative will include his role in the Popular Front movement in France and the Spanish civil war of the second half of the 1930's. Suffice it for me to note here that Liberman is now enjoying his fourth or fifth fortune. His first was made between the two revolutions in Russia, 1905-17, during which interim he was a top-rank forestry specialist and manager for Czarist industrialists, grand dukes, and the like. He lost that fortune, rather cheerfully, in 1917-18. The second fortune is rumored to have been made by him in the Soviet era of the New Economic Policy, though this rumor may be untrue or exaggerated. I know from a good friend and business associate of Liberman's that on fleeing the Cheka in 1926 Liberman was actually destitute and in his London and Berlin days of the late 1920's had at times to depend on the bounty of some of his

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friends. His next fortune was amassed in the forest concessions of Poland. He lost it later, due to some change in the policy of the Polish Government, but won yet another fortune in other business affairs in Paris and London.

The present money of Liberman comes, it seems, from the business dealings he had with the Spanish Loyalists. It is incorrect to suppose, however, as it is sometimes rumored in New York, that he made this Spanish money in selling munitions. Condensed milk was the commodity which he sold to Spain at a huge and rather unexpected profit, at once reinvested by him in French real estate and various British interests, which further enriched him.

But Liberman is seriously ailing now, and much of his money is either "frozen" in Britain or "marooned" in France. Still, he helps the Novy Put movement financially despite his fear of a destitute old age -- a very real fear with him now, with his memory of all the previous fortunes lost. He knows it is too late for him to make yet another fortune if his present money should go.

Anatole Dubois Among the Novy Put men in New York whom Liberman is helping now, there is that old exile Anatole Dubois, a Menshevik of French-Russian descent, a dapper but not very bright person. Liberman uses him in a

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semi-secretarial capacity, dictating his reminiscences to him and comes to his defense when other Russians in New York, particularly non-socialists, make verbal fun of Dubois' well-known naivete.

One recent example of such naivete was Dubois' announcement to Liberman that of all the Communists and fellow-travelers in the Russian colony of New York, ex-General Victor Yakhontoff "is surely the most decent one." Said Dubois: "Yakhontoff told me that he often scolds his friends in the Russky Golos group for their Communist intolerance. He urges them not to be so intolerant toward other Russians in New York." Dubois declared to Liberman that he, Dubois, believed Yakhontoff. When Liberman quoted this to Lev Kamyshnikov, an old Russian newspaperman in New York of left-liberal and anti-Communist views (formerly connected with Novoye Russkoye Slovo and still occasionally writing for it), Kamyshnikov burst out in indignant laughter and began to tell stories charging Yakhontoff with insincerity, anti-Semitism, treachery, and the like. "How Dubois can be taken in by Yakhontoff is beyond me!" exclaimed Kamyshnikov.

Kamyshnikov also gave vent to his ire as he spoke of Dubois' article on "The Revolution in France" in the 17 September issue of Novy Put: "That fool Dubois speaks of the victory of the French without a single word about the role of the American

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and English troops!"

Liberman smiled indulgently, and defended Dubois mildly along the "he-means-well" lines.

As for the celebrated fight of a few months ago between Dubois and Nikolayevsky, all seems to be quiet on that front. The fight appears to be over, a closed incident.

Plans for the Future Now that France is freed, the Novy Put people are earnestly considering the problem of whether or not to return to that country, whence most of them came to the States in 1940 or '41.

There is no agreement on this subject. Liberman and the Dans want to return, for instance, but Jugow does not.

Jugow says: "What, realistically speaking, will I return to or for?" My impression is that both he and his wife are too tired to uproot themselves once more. "Life is hard here for us, no doubt," Jugow said to me, "but we'll always find something to do in America. We won't perish here."

But Dan and his wife simply cannot get used to America. "It's strange, too," Mrs. Dan mused during our conversation on this theme. "It's strange because we have changed so many countries in our long years of exile, and have always gotten used to each new country. But we cannot get used to America. I suppose we are too old."

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Liberman wants to return to Western Europe because he hopes to rescue some of his investments in England and France. He also hopes to find his villa near Paris intact. He believes life will be easier for him there than in his present New York apartment.

I doubt if Liberman will continue to be active politically for long after he returns to Europe. He is too ill, really. But Dr. Dan will keep on writing and fighting until the end of his days whether here or in Europe. There is an amazing amount of self-confidence in that old but hale and hearty leader without a mass following.

The Specter of Anti-Semitism The only thing that mars Dr. Dan's self-confidence is the mention of anti-Semitism and of its recent appearance in the Soviet Union.

I watched his energetic face become clouded as first Liberman and then Mrs. Dan described the latest evidences of anti-Semitism in Soviet Russia. Liberman quoted a young American officer of Russian-Jewish descent who had not so long ago returned from a stay in the USSR with disquieting news.

"He told me," related Liberman, "that many Russians have become anti-Semitic; that apparently the Nazi and Rumanian propaganda in the formerly occupied Russian territory has left its pernicious traces. Since it is against Soviet law to refer to Jews as 'Sheenies,' the Russian anti-Semites call them

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'Syrians.' One Russian officer said to this American officer: 'We respect all nationalities in the Soviet Union, and they respect us, because all have their own land and are settled, but we don't respect the Jews, or the 'Syrians' as we call them among ourselves, because we see they have no land of their own and aren't settled.' Also," Liberman continued, "the Russians seem to feel that military service at the front is being avoided by the Jews. One Red Army soldier said to this American: 'I was wounded two times, yet a Jewish doctor examines me and sends me to the front again. Himself he sits behind the lines, but I must go. Those Jews!!'"

Mrs. Dan confirmed the growth of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, saying that from the letters and travelers' tales reaching her and her husband from Russia they gather that part of the trouble has been caused by the influx of Jews from Polish, Lithuanian, and Bessarabian towns since 1940. Mrs. Dan explained:

"Some Russians feel that their own Jews have been well assimilated, but that these refugees from the West are too Jewish. The refugee Jews speak bad Russian or don't speak it at all and refuse to learn it, sticking to their Yiddish. This has helped the wave of anti-Semitism, among other reasons. But the influence left behind by the Nazis and the Rumanians is also very real. We know that a Jewish doctor, evacuated

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in 1941 from Odessa to Archangel, is not allowed to return home because the Soviet authorities recognize the extent of the anti-Semitic feeling in the territories freed from the Nazis and don't let the Jews return there for fear of new trouble. The Soviet authorities feel that this isn't the time to fight anti-Semitism in Russia. They say they'll fight it after the war."

Mrs. Dan also told this story:

"A lady-friend of ours in New York recently received a letter from a woman in Moscow who wrote about a relative: 'He resented the gossip that the Jews stay away from the front, and volunteered to fight. He fell in battle a month ago.'"

The Dans were quite sad as they discussed this new phenomenon in their beloved Russia.

\* \* \*

The Rightists in Russian New York In conclusion I wish to say that, although most of my time in New York was spent with the Novy Put group, I did manage to see Alexander ~~Tarsaidze~~, a rightist Russian acquaintance of mine (of Georgian origin but imbued with fierce Russian nationalism). He told me the following:

A certain Count ~~Adelberg~~, a Russian exile whose ancestors

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were high up at the Czar's court, particularly at the time of Nicholas I, and who himself served with distinction under Nicholas II, is now on the managerial staff of the Plaza Hotel in New York. Two or three months ago, in the course of his duties at the hotel, while assigning rooms to a small group of Soviet naval officers, he risked addressing them in Russian. He told them that of course he used to be a nobleman and a Czarist and White Guard officer, but that as a good Russian nationalist he was thrilled by the military prowess and successes of new Russia. "Had I been there now, I would have fought again, together with you men," he remarked. The Soviet officers said they were delighted, and invited the Count for a few drinks at the hotel bar. The Count warned them that after all he had been a White and that perhaps it might be of dangerous consequence to these Reds were they to associate with him publicly. But the Red officers waved his warnings away. "It's all buried and forgotten," they said in effect, "aren't we all Russians now?" And so the new friends drank, and later, through the Count, the Soviet visitors met a few more ex-Whites in New York.

My acquaintance added that this was a common occurrence in New York these days: "Our ex-Whites are falling over one another in their rush to meet the Red officers visiting American shores, while the simpler members of the local

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Russian colony, that is, non-intellectuals and men of non-noble origin, chum around with Red sailors." As an after-thought, Tarsaidze remarked: "However, after the desertion of Kravchenko from the Soviets last April, some of the Red officers and men seem to be slightly more reserved and reluctant in their willingness to accept the attentions of the local Russians. And naturally, the more recent desertion of several Soviet sailors from a Russian ship in Seattle didn't help matters either."

An interesting new element in the life of the right-wing Russians in New York is the recent rumor that among German prisoners-of-war, brought to this country from France, were a number of Georgians and other Russian "Orientals" who had served in the Reichswehr (as part of General Vlasov's quisling army). The head of the Georgian society in New York (with a membership of about 100) is reported to be trying to secure permission for himself and his fellow-Georgians in New York to visit the Georgian prisoners in their American camps "as an act of charity." I was told that the president of the Georgian society was going to write to General Marshall about it.

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SAC, New York

103072

November 17, 1944

John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES - *General*  
INTERNAL SECURITY

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100-31226-151*

For your information there are attached photostatic copies of a report which was transmitted to the Bureau on September 13, 1944, by the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the Office of Strategic Services entitled, "Russian Nationalism Realigns the Anti-Bolshevik Russians." *81, 4*

In the event any of the information contained herein is subsequently included in investigative reports emanating from your office, the content thereof should be suitably paraphrased in order that its source may not be subjected to possible disclosure. *u*

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FOREIGN NATIONALITY GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES  
MEMORANDUM BY THE FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH  
TO THE DIRECTOR OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

NUMBER 211 13 SEPTEMBER 1944

Re: *Russian Activities in the U.S.*

RUSSIAN NATIONALISM REALIGNS  
THE ANTI-BOLSHEVIK RUSSIANS

File

An article by Alexander Kerensky approving Soviet territorial demands has aroused a notable debate among the Russian non-Bolshevik leftists and liberals in the United States, the stalwarts of anti-Bolshevism making front against Kerensky and the new advocates of Russian national interest. The debate illuminates a fast moving tide among the non-Bolshevik Russians here. Pride in the triumphs of Soviet nationalism since 1941, has filled Social Democrats, Social Revolutionaries, and "Cadets" with a patriotic fervor exceeded only by that of former Czarist aristocrats. The opposition to Moscow continues to be sustained only by some unyielding champions of principle on the Left and a small residue of die-hards on the Right.

This paper (1) enumerates the principal personalities among the Russian non-Bolshevik Left in the United States and indicates their positions in the Kerensky debate; (2) relates how the nationalist-ideological split has developed in the non-Bolshevik Left; and (3) describes the concurrent realignment on the Right.

I. STORM OVER KERENSKY

IN THE April 1944 issue of the most respected quarterly of the Russian emigration in America, *Novyi Zhurnal*, the former head of the Provisional Government of Russia, Alexander Kerensky, who had for some time been showing an increasingly nationalistic sentiment, published an article which strongly upheld the territorial demands of the Soviet Union. He argued that Russia's attempt to secure herself through strategic frontiers "against the threat of a new attack on the part of any coalition of powers whatever" was not an imperialistic but "a defensive and restorative aim," nowise differing from the desire of Great Britain and the United States for strategic bases. He challenged

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arguments that the territories in question would be sovietized, that these territories had been renounced by the Soviets at an earlier time, that strategic land boundaries were useless nowadays, and that the Atlantic Charter was applicable to the border question. He deplored talk of *cordons sanitaires*, sanctions, and a third World War against the Soviet Union. He appealed to Russians everywhere to support Russia not only on the field of battle but also "in the diplomatic struggle." Russia's new nationalism, he concluded, need not be feared. The Russian people sought no world hegemony and would not follow the Kremlin into any imperialistic adventure. Yet they were sure to march solidly behind the same Kremlin if, under the pretext of countering Russian imperialism, the powers undertook to drive Russia back to the "never to be forgotten Brest-Litovsk and Versailles borders. . . ."

Novyi Zhurnal  
Advisers Meet

Kerensky's article precipitated a hail of protests from prominent contributors of the *Novyi Zhurnal*, and the editors, Michael Karpovich and Michael Zetlin, felt obliged to call a special meeting of the journal's editorial consulting group to discuss Kerensky's stand. In the stormy free-for-all which raged at this meeting — held the last week in April — six members took the side of Kerensky, who vigorously defended his own views. Ten others opposed him.

The editors themselves held to a non-partisan position, though personally sympathizing with the opposition. Professor Karpovich, a longtime Social Revolutionary, was Secretary to the Russian Ambassador at Washington under the Provisional Government. Author of *Russo-Polish Relations* and other works, Karpovich has been since 1927 professor of Russian history at Harvard University. He is also an associate editor of *The Russian Review*. Michael Zetlin, an authority on the history of Russian music, was a principal contributor of the *Sovremennyya Zapiski*, a Russian literary journal published in Paris until the outbreak of the war. *Novyi Zhurnal* is in a sense the successor to *Sovremennyya Zapiski*.

Line-up for  
Kerensky's Stand

The six who lined up with Kerensky were: Professor Nicholas S. Timasheff, Professor Pitirim A. Sorokin, Nicholas S. Kalashnikoff, Helen Iswolsky, G. P. Fedotov, and Professor Max Laserson.

Timasheff, professor of sociology at Fordham University and author of *Religion in Soviet Russia*, published in 1942, is rightist in general trend of

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thought and a fervent Russian nationalist as well. Historically, every Russian government, he insisted, including the Soviet, had followed a consistent line on certain questions; in our day this took the form of "a persistent demand for a border stretching from the mouth of the Niemen, along the Western Bug and Carpathians, to the mouth of the Danube."

Professor Sorokin, head of the sociology department at Harvard and author of a number of volumes on the sociology of our times, is a former Social Revolutionary of the Right, who served in Kerensky's cabinet and was a member of the short-lived Constituent Assembly of 1918. Exiled from Russia in 1922, he came to the United States the following year and was naturalized in 1930. Sorokin, who claims a broad understanding of both countries, has engaged during the past year in a veritable crusade for Soviet-American friendship and has recently published a book, *Russia and the United States*, specifically dedicated to that purpose.

Siberian-born novelist Nicholas ~~Kalashnikoff~~, author of ~~*They That Take the Sword*~~ (1939), is also a former Social Revolutionary. Long an anti-Stalinist, his attitude appears to have been considerably modified of late by a keen feeling for the plight and prowess of the Russian people.

Madame Iswolsky, daughter of Russia's famous Foreign Minister (1906-1910), and author of ~~*Light Before Dusk*~~, ~~*A Russian Catholic in France*~~ (1942), and ~~*Soul of Russia*~~ (1943), is a former "Cadet" or Constitutional Democrat. Driven by a conviction of the need to unite the Catholic and Orthodox churches and possessed of a mystic belief in the Russian people, her faith in the predestined continuity of Russia's national history has led her more and more to a defense of the present regime and of the course it is pursuing.

Fedotov, a professor of medieval history in pre-revolutionary Russia and a staff-member of the Russian Theological Academy in Paris in later years, is a "Religious Socialist" and is said to be an advocate of union between the Anglican and the Orthodox churches. His belief in the need for a ~~*Pax Atlantica*~~, to be imposed by an Anglo-Saxon federation which would lead humanity to a united, world fatherland, does not prevent him from considering Russia's border policies as primarily defensive and from seeing justice in her search for a sphere of security in Eastern Europe.

Professor Laserson, an economist from Riga and a former member of the Latvian parliament, is the author of a documentary pamphlet on the history

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of Soviet foreign policy, in which he concluded that Soviet Russia had abandoned its early goal of universal revolution. He has come to view with increasing approval Russia's territorial policies vis-a-vis her neighbors.

*Against Kerensky's Position* The ten who came out in opposition to Kerensky's views at the April meeting comprise an array of leading members among the Russian non-Bolshevik Left in the United States: Boris Nikolaevsky, David J. Dallin, George Denicke, Solomon S. Schwarz, Vera Alexandrova, and V. S. Voitinsky — Social Democrats; Victor Chernov, Vladimir Zenzinov, Mark Vishniak, and Mark Aldanov — Social Revolutionaries.

Boris Nikolaevsky spent years in Germany and France following his exile from Russia in 1922. He is deemed an expert on world revolutionary movements, especially the Russian, and has wide contacts in labor circles in many countries. Once head of the Paris branch of the Amsterdam International Institute of Social History, he now directs the American Archive and Research Institute in New York City. An inveterate ideological foe of Stalinism, Nikolaevsky — a brother-in-law of the liquidated Soviet Premier Alexei Rykov — has concentrated for years on the disclosure of what he regards as Communist Machiavellianism in the foreign and domestic policies of Soviet Russia.

David J. Dallin author of *Soviet Russia's Foreign Policy, 1939-1942* (1942) and *Russia and Postwar Europe* (1943), is considered the least sanguine of the Social Democrats in his estimate of Russia's readiness to forsake expansion and collaborate in effective international organization for peace.

George Denicke, Russian historian and economist now working with the American Labor Conference on International Affairs, is as skeptical about Russia's intentions as Dallin and advocates a new "Holy Alliance" of the democracies, with France restored as a full ally and playing a pivotal role in the preservation of European civilization.

Solomon Schwarz, Russian lawyer and economist, is the co-author (with Gregory Bienstock and Aaron Yugow) of the recently published *Management in Russian Industry and Agriculture*. His wife, Vera Alexandrova, daughter of a former general, is a prominent Russian literary critic, now writing a series of articles on "Men and Thoughts of Contemporary Russia" in the New York daily *Novoye Russkoye Slovo*. Though sharing the basic views of the majority faction of the Social Democrats with regard to the Soviet regime and its policies,

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both Schwarz and Alexandrova are less assertive than the others in the group.

V. S. ~~Voitinsky~~, economist, statistician, and author of *The World in Figures*, published in German, was a Bolshevik Social Democrat before March 1917, but later turned Menshevik when unity between the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks proved unattainable. His siding with Kerensky's opponents on the territorial question is the more remarkable since he himself has recently written that Russia's decisive role in the struggle with Germany entitles her to "a special position in postwar Europe" and that it would be a tragic error if the European military alliance which he advocates "would become an organization for the defense of Europe against the Russian danger."

Critical of Kerensky, but more restrained in tone than the Social Democrats were the Social Revolutionaries Chernov, Zenzinov, Vishniak and Aldanov. Victor Chernov, who recently marked his seventieth birthday,\* is the recognized leader of the Social Revolutionaries and one-time Minister of Agriculture in Kerensky's cabinet as well as president of the short-lived Constituent Assembly in January 1918. Chernov is proud of the Russian soldier as symbol of the Russian people and is still hopeful that the latter will ultimately regain democratic liberties as their just due. Such liberties, in Chernov's view, would include the right of the peoples of Russia to "secede" from the USSR and subsequently to coalesce voluntarily with other nations east of Scandinavia, Germany, and Italy into a ~~Free Union of the Peoples of the East~~, "around the Slavic massif."

Vladimir Zenzinov, author of *The Road to Oblivion* (1931), is another old Social Revolutionary leader. Formerly publisher of *La Russie Opprimée* in Paris and now one of the editors of the irregularly appearing party organ *Za Svobodu*, Zenzinov has stood close to Chernov for many years, but appears to be sharper than the latter now in condemnation of the existing Russian regime.

Mark Aldanov, the widely-traveled author of the 1943 best-seller *The Fifth Seal*, left Russia in November 1918 and for many years resided in Paris, where he collaborated on various Russian publications until his departure for New York in 1941. Although he believes that there are no distinct "emigre" and "Soviet" literatures, but only a single common "Russian literature," and though he claims to eschew politics as a rule, Aldanov does not conceal his general anti-Bolshevik outlook.

\*See "The Non-Bolshevik Left Foregatherers," FN Number B-183 of 10 April 1944.

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Mark Vishniak, expert on international law and journalist of note, who was the elected Secretary of the 1918 Constituent Assembly, was one of the founders of the *Sovremennyya Zapiski* in Paris and is one of the editors of *Za Svobodu* in New York. With sharp pen and tenacity of spirit Vishniak has for years pounded at the thesis that Russians everywhere must expose the evils of the Stalin regime and publicly proclaim that "only the abolition of the terrorist dictatorship in Russia can restore peace in Russia and peace in the entire world."

*Extension of the Debate* The meeting of the *Novyi Zhurnal* editorial consultants did not end the debate on Kerensky's stand. Bitter attacks against his views were carried in the mid-May issue of *Socialistichesky Vestnik*, organ of the majority faction of the Russian Social Democrats, and became the property of wider sections of the Russian-American community through republication in the New York daily *Novoye Russkoye Slovo*, 26 May.

In substance these attacks, written by Raphael Abramovitch, head of the majority faction of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, and David Dallin, charged Kerensky with doing great harm to the cause of democracy by supporting such outmoded measures for guaranteeing security as "strategic frontiers" and "spheres of influence," instead of the "new international order," which would guarantee the rights of small and large nations alike. Were Kerensky's "patriotic" position to be taken up by the people of every country, warned Abramovitch, Europe would become an armed camp and the world would enter a "super-imperialist epoch" inevitably leading to World War III.

Chiding Kerensky with loss of calm and firmness and with having caused rejoicing in the camp of his enemies, Dallin took him most severely to task for identifying the Russian people with the Stalin regime and for believing that "strategic frontiers" could protect Russia against "any coalition of powers." A sound foreign policy, which would leave truly independent states on its borders, would yield Russia far more security than a policy of maintaining "friendly" governments in neighboring states, severing from Germany her eastern provinces, etc. Granted, said Dallin, that England and the United States were pursuing selfish interests no less than Russia, there was still a difference between the acquisition of bases in Iceland or the Carolines and the occupation of Finland or Poland, because "Europe is a problem *suis generis*" and its peoples were entitled to particular consideration. It was true that the

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Baltic region had a special importance for Russia under whatever regime and that Poland's right to Eastern Poland was highly doubtful, but — and this Dallin charged above all — Kerensky the Russian nationalist was actually exhibiting "a heartless attitude" when he approved bringing the inhabitants of those territories under the terrorist sway of Moscow.

Kerensky's Answer  
and the Socialistichesky  
Vestnik's Rejoinder

Stung by these accusations, Kerensky addressed a letter to the *Socialistichesky Vestnik*, which was published in the issue of 20 June. He complained that indiscriminate use had been made of the text of his article. Vigorously denying that

he equated the people of Russia and their government or that he was against a new world order, Kerensky blamed Dallin for imputing to him the phrase "restoration of the Western borders of the [Russian] Empire," insisted that defense of a just frontier between Russia and Poland did not constitute an attempt on the latter's independence, and begged off.

The editors of *Socialistichesky Vestnik* were in no mood, however, to forgive what they considered to be a grave defection from the ranks of anti-Stalinist Russians. In an answer by Dallin and an editorial statement in the same issue, they noted Kerensky's limitation of Russia's territorial demands to the Baltic, East Poland, and Bessarabia, poked fun at Kerensky's idea that the re-acquisition of these territories would secure Russia against "any coalition of powers whatever," and alluded again to the fate that would befall the twenty to twenty-five million people living in these regions. Russian democrats must always remember, the editors concluded, how masterfully the Soviet Government used every word of its political opponents for the purposes of its own policy.

Other Voices  
in the Storm

Support for Kerensky's position on Russia's security policies came, however, from other quarters. *Novyi Put*, organ of the minority, pro-Stalinist faction of the Russian Social

Democrats, carried on 25 June an article by A. Kober bidding Poland once and for all to shed her "megalomaniac" urge to play the role of a great power, heading "federations," and ruling other peoples, and to accept the offers and seek the friendship of Soviet Russia, because "the Soviet Union and only the Soviet Union" could guarantee for her national independence and a peaceful existence.

In the July-August issue of *Novosselye*, monthly literary journal edited by

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Nicholas Avksentiev's daughter, the poetess Sophia Pregel, there appeared two articles strongly upholding the basic Soviet security theses which Kerensky had maintained. In one of them, Charles Breiner, once a member of the St. Petersburg Duma, reviewing Soviet foreign policy, refuted the familiar charge among the emigres that it was aggressive, false, revolutionary, and imperialistic.

In another article entitled 'About Spheres of Influence and the 'Giants of Thought', V. Sukhomlin, oppositionist Social Revolutionary, berated Abramovitch, Dallin, Friedrich Stampfer, and other European Social Democrats. Their rejection of the Teheran policy as oppressive of small states and their demand for "supra-national patriotism," said Sukhomlin, concealed a fear of Russia and a desire to have her excluded from the affairs of Europe. The most that was agreed at Teheran, asserted Sukhomlin, was to abstain from demanding that Russia renounce Ukrainian and White Russian territories or consent to the formation of "doll states" dependent on Poland in the Baltic. Russia did not intend to oppress the people of Poland and would protect the latter from the German danger, but any effort to restore the Poland of Versailles would be a vain and dangerous undertaking. A European federation would mean domination by Germany. But "security zones" were a different matter, for insofar as the Big Three might cooperate in the post-war world, Sukhomlin concluded, such zones would help to prevent aggression.

This debate on the course of Soviet foreign policy and its meaning for Russia and the world throws into relief the split which has been growing among the non-Bolsheviks of the Russian-American colony — those of the Left and those of the Right as well. How nationalist enthusiasm for Russian achievements under the Soviets is deepening the split, is set forth in the sections which follow, first with regard to the Left and then with regard to the Right.

## II. THE SPLIT IN THE NON-BOLSHEVIK LEFT

The Russian-American non-Bolshevik Left comprises several groups of Social Democrats and Social Revolutionaries. Perhaps individual former members of the party of "Cadets" (Constitutional Democrats) might also be included.

Before the present war, the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (Menshevik) and the Russian Social Revolutionary Party had only individual adherents and sympathizers in America and they displayed little notable activity.

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The situation altered when these modest ranks were swelled by prominent Social Democratic and Social Revolutionary leaders who arrived in the United States after the collapse of France. Historically, it may be recalled, the difference between the two parties lay in the fact that the Social Democrats focused on Russia's urban working class, which was to be assisted toward socialism by the foreign proletariat in accordance with Marxist dogma, while the Social Revolutionaries looked toward action by the peasant masses of Russia. This difference in programmatic outlook had nearly disappeared by 1917 and the two parties cooperated in the Kerensky government. During the Civil War (1918-1921) they drifted apart, but the division was repaired in subsequent years and finally healed — first in Paris and later in New York — by the beginning of World War II. The cleavage in the non-Bolshevik Left runs at present between factions drawn from both groups and has to do with acceptance or rejection of the Stalinist regime.

#### 1. THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

When at the end of the Civil War in Russia the Communist Party acquired a monopoly of legality and all other political parties were banned, exiled leaders of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (Menshevik) formed a so-called Foreign Delegation of the party in Berlin to represent the silenced ranks of its adherents in Russia and unite all Russian Social Democrats abroad. Until 1939, this Foreign Delegation — led originally by L. Martov, its chairman, Theodore Dan, and Raphael Abramovitch, and chairmaned by Dan since Martov's death in 1923 — functioned harmoniously, presenting its views to the world through the party organ, *Socialistichesky Vestnik*.\*

In that year a schism developed over Dan's position. Dan favored a united front with the Communists and a policy of winning Russia back for the anti-Hitler front as the means to a socialist Europe. A majority of the Foreign Delegation, centered in Paris after the rise of Nazism in Germany, seeing no salvation for either Russia or socialism without a complete defeat of Stalinism, opposed Dan's view and elected Abramovitch to his place as chairman of the Delegation and its representative in the Socialist International. Dan and the

\*For a description of this and other Russian emigre organs mentioned in this paper see, "The Russian-Language Press in the United States," FN Number 190 of 15 May 1944.

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minority of the members who followed him responded by establishing their own publication *Novyi Put*, which like *Socialistichesky Vestnik* was brought to New York with the arrival of the two groups in the United States. The split between the two factions grew progressively wider. In February 1942 the Dan group formally seceded by publicly proclaiming that it would no longer be responsible for the policy of the majority of the Foreign Delegation. The Dan group has since then consistently questioned the right of the Foreign Delegation to speak for Russian Social Democracy.

*The Position of  
the Abramovitch  
Faction*

The position of the majority faction under Abramovitch — whose long-standing hostility to Bolshevism is heightened by the bitter memory of the passing of his son, alleged to have been liquidated by the Communists in the Spanish Civil War — continues to hinge on the question of Russia under the rule of Stalin. To be sure, on 23 June 1941, the day after the Nazi attack on Russia, the faction took a stand of "critical defensism," declaring that, "The party is directed toward the defense of Russian soil against Hitler aggression and subordinates the struggle for the elimination of Stalin despotism to the higher interests of the war against world fascism, the worst and most dangerous enemy of human civilization." But with the progress of the war the increasing accent was on "criticism" rather than "defense," and in February 1944 the group publicly rescinded its earlier declaration in order to free its hands for full-scale attacks on Russia's regime and its policies.

In April 1943, the majority faction issued a statement which condemned Moscow's rupture with the Polish Government-in-Exile as aimed at the ultimate conversion of Poland into a "vassal country," and declared that such tactics "destroy all opportunities to create a new European and world order based on a democratic community of large and small nations" and violated the principles of the Atlantic Charter "which alone serve the interests of the Socialist proletariat as well." The crux of the faction's views is presented in the following conclusion to a recent editorial in *Socialistichesky Vestnik*:

One of the most terrible tragedies of the last quarter of a century is the fact that in our country, in the very Russia which participates so amazingly in the annihilation of the National-Socialist barbarism... a system of barbarism was created which presents itself to the world as socialism! Victory can be liberating, but only if the victors are capable of carrying freedom to the soil which they win or conquer. Of this the West is capable — with all its shortcomings,

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vices, and sins. Our Russian East is incapable of this at present. Therein is the drama which we have been living through for three years already — desiring passionately the victory of our country and despising at the same time the barbarism which rules within it. For us, there can be no full and genuine victory without the victory of freedom in Russia.

In these sentiments the majority (Abramovitch) faction of the Russian Social Democrats, numbering more than 100 members, is intimately associated with the Jewish Labor Committee — which is said to be supporting it financially — and with the Social Democratic Federation and *The New Leader* group, which accords it space at the Rand School of Social Science in New York.

*The Stand of  
the Dan Group*

When Theodore Dan formed his own little group in Paris at the end of 1939, he explained the break with the majority of the Russian Social Democrats in Left-Socialist rather than in pro-Stalinist terms. Stalinism, said he, was threatening the achievements of the revolution in Russia and was aiding the forces of reaction everywhere. Yet, the goal of a socialist Europe could best be advanced not by the liquidation of Stalinism through military defeat — since that would only strengthen international Hitlerism — but by bringing Russia back into the anti-Nazi front. The statement published by the Dan group at the time of Hitler's attack on Russia did not differ markedly from that of the Abramovitch faction, and during the first months of the conflict comments concerning the Soviets could be found here and there in the group's organ *Novyi Put*. Soon thereafter, however, these completely disappeared. Since then domestic policy has been rarely referred to in the journal, and that in terms of approval, while all decisive points of Stalin's foreign policy — Poland, the Baltic countries, Finland, the Balkans, etc. — have been wholeheartedly supported.

The Dan group has held, as fundamental thesis, that Russia's performance in the war showed the people to be solidly behind the Soviet Government, while externally the Soviet Union was performing a mission of liberation by warring upon fascism, and one might look forward to a fusion of the Russian revolution and emerging social-revolutionary movements elsewhere in Europe. The Moscow and Teheran conferences, according to a recent issue of *Novyi Put* (25 June), signified that the two tendencies represented in the United Nations

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coalition — “the socially-conservative one of Anglo-American democracy and the socially-revolutionary one of the Soviet Union” — had agreed to renounce forcible suppression of each other, leaving the historical tug-of-war between them to be decided by “the dynamics of the war itself.” The dynamics of the war had come to spell social revolution in Europe, *Novyi Put* said, and were the Allied armies to attempt to contain these dynamics within purely political bounds, the result would only be prolonged civil war and a threat to victory. The sun of peace and freedom, *Novyi Put* concluded, would shine the sooner, the sooner there might come “a triple victorious alliance of Anglo-American democracy and Soviet Communism with the European Socialist revolution which is making today its first hesitant steps but will body forth tomorrow in all its tragic greatness and invincible might.”

The Dan group numbers about thirty members in New York City. So far unrecognized by the Communists and isolated from the Russian refugee Socialists and American Social Democrats alike, it finds the going very hard. Complaining that it was not fortunate enough to receive any subsidies from American organizations, such as “other Russian organs of the same type” enjoy, *Novyi Put* recently appealed to its subscribers for funds, claiming that only support by a number of sculptors and painters had enabled it to come out with regularity during the past year. The moving spirit of the group, organizationally, is Aaron Yugow. But its guiding ideologist is still the old leader Dan.

Theodore Dan seems altogether sincere in his vision of impending European revolutions aided and abetted by Communist Russia, and these expectations he holds in common with Friedrich Adler and a number of other European Socialist refugees. But to many of Dan's colleagues of the non-Bolshevik Left who have shared with him the long years of exile, it is strange to see this once fiery tribune of Russian Socialism appear to make his peace with Bolshevism after waging relentless war upon it during two full decades. Not a few of them, wearied by adversity and hopes deferred, and simultaneously impressed by the victories of the Soviets, have found in Dan moral justification for their own reorientation. They join his ultra-leftist camp only to make a full transition to Stalinism afterwards. The essential significance of the Dan group thus becomes that of a bridge leading Russian Socialists along the road of reconciliation with the once-hated Communist regime.

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## 2. THE SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES

A schism not unlike that of the Russian Social Democrats, though less violently pursued, has developed among the Russian Social Revolutionaries, where a majority group of about twenty-five led by Victor Chernov, Vladimir Zenzinov, and Mark Vishniak, is opposed by less than a dozen dissidents. Even in Paris, before the war broke out in 1939, numerous individuals among the Russian Social Revolutionaries had acquired a sympathy for Stalin. They manfully endeavored to maintain this attitude during the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact, and forthwith after the Soviet Union entered the war, broke with the Social Revolutionary Party. The division continued among the Social Revolutionary refugees after their arrival in this country, for a Party declaration of 25 June 1941, proposing to subordinate the struggle for civil liberties in Russia to the needs of its defense and the war against fascism, did not go far enough to satisfy the dissident minority.

Generally, the attitude of the majority group of Social Revolutionaries toward the Soviet regime and its role in world affairs has not been markedly different from that of the majority faction of Social Democrats. Its views are presented in the small party organ *Za Svobodu*.

The dissident minority call themselves "Socialist Revolutionaries Defensists," but do not function now as an organized group and have never attempted to set up their own press. Instead they present their views in other Russian publications. The best known among them are V. Sukhomlin, Mark Slonim, E. Stalinsky, and Vladimir Lebedev. The first two are said to have become typical fellow-travelers by now, but Slonim, who lectures widely both in Russian and English to Russian-American audiences, shows on occasions independence from the Stalinist line.

Stalinsky is probably less involved, yet in systematic contributions to *Novoye Russkoye Slovo*, which have earned for him the lavish praise of the Communist-line *Russky Golos*, he has shown himself a pliant apologist for all the turns of Russian foreign policy. He has been particularly emphatic in opposing plans for European federation and in asserting the view that Russia has saved humanity from slavery and, as a mighty power which has abandoned isolation, is laying a firm foundation for the future peace structure through close ties with England and the United States.

Lebedev, one-time Assistant Secretary of War in the Kerensky government and now assistant editor of *Novoye Russkoye Slovo*, seems less disposed than his

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associates to follow the straight pro-Soviet line. He has preserved a good deal of individualism, particularly in his appraisal of the Free Germany Committee in Moscow, the Yugoslav, and other situations. In a recent article, Lebedev called the Russian purges of 1937-38 a fundamental political retreat, which liquidated the early, revolutionary elite of the Communist Party and much of its ideology as well, and which had resulted in a reliance by the still dictatorial but evolving regime on the broad non-Party masses. Numerous additional concessions granted the masses in the course of the war and replacement of the remaining marshals and generals of the early revolutionary period with professional soldiers who had proved their mettle in battle, had transformed the Red Army, Lebedev concluded, into a genuine army of Russia and the war itself into a truly patriotic struggle for the fatherland.

### 3. THE CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRATS

In concluding this survey of the Russian non-Bolshevik Left in the United States it may not be too much out of bounds to consider the position of the former "Cadets" or members of the Constitutional Democratic Party. Once this Party stood for a democratic monarchy, and had led in the armed struggle against the Bolsheviks. Among the Paris emigration the Party reconstituted itself as a "Republican-Democratic Alliance" under the leadership of the historian Paul Miliukov, who had been Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Russian Provisional Government of 1917. In 1939-40, the "Cadets," whose nationalism had enabled some of them to accept in 1918 the idea of German collaboration, now greeted the Soviet Union's territorial expansion with thinly veiled elation.

"In this war Russia has her special interests," wrote Miliukov in one of the last articles before his death in 1943. "They concern the question of the territories of the former Russian empire on its western borders—the territories which were lost at the time when the Bolsheviks seized power." At the same time, as a by-product of the appreciation for Russia's new foreign policy which began to appear in the Party's paper, the Paris Russian daily Poslednia Novosti, there emerged a tendency to pass a more benevolent judgment on Russia's regime itself. With the Nazi attack on Russia, the "Cadet" group went on record for defense of the Soviet Union and surcease of criticism for the duration.

Nothing has been heard of the group in Paris since Miliukov's death. In the United States no organized group of "Cadets" exists, but individual former

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members, such as S. Poliakoff, Litovtseff, who writes regularly in *Novoye Russkoye Slovo*, Mme Iswolsky, and others, have continued to develop the newer attitude toward Soviet Russia.

### III. THE REALIGNMENT ON THE RIGHT

The Russian-American Right is made up almost exclusively of members of the so-called "White" emigration, i. e. former officers, soldiers, churchmen, and intellectuals who were identified with the monarchist cause in Russia. About 30,000 of them migrated to the United States during the early 'twenties. While the more extremist organizations among the rightists have ceased to exist or have become quiescent since Pearl Harbor—only the daily *Rossiia* reflecting their sentiments—signs are manifold that also in the ranks of the Right a new feeling about Soviet Russia and an ardent pride in its achievements are replacing the old disgust and hate.

#### 1. THE EARLIER RECONCILIATIONISTS

The moods which have nourished the mounting change may be observed in the Society of Russian Officers and War Department Officials. This society, formed in New York in 1941 under the leadership of General Nikolai N. Rudson, took an early stand favoring all forms of aid to Russia. There were some internal squabbles on the issue and a change in the Society's leadership in 1942. However, the Soviet-friendly attitude persisted under the new president, General P. I. Konovaloff. The Society took a strong stand for a Second Front in 1942, expressing the hope that its opinion "will be taken into consideration by the responsible military circles of this country [the United States] which is now our country."

More recently, at a banquet on the third anniversary of the Soviet-German war, Colonel K. E. Kuviazhev, vice president of the Society, elaborated the view that the war was being carried on not by the Soviet Government but by all the peoples of Russia. He appealed to the Russian emigration to forget its hostility to the Soviet regime and to follow the Society's example in rendering aid to the Russian fatherland. Commenting on the seeming paradox of such an attitude on the part of Imperial Russian officers, one of them, Iu. Bolotovskiy, a member of the Circle of Russian Jurists in New York, explained in *Novoye Russkoye Slovo* (22 June) that the change was wrought by the "great miracle" which had come about in Russia.

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The "Whites," he wrote, opposed the "shameful Brest-Litovsk peace," the giving up by the Bolsheviks of border provinces, and the substitution of an international ideology for national ideals. But now all that was reversed; the sacrifices of the "Whites" had, plainly, not been in vain. Russia had restored the values of its national culture, re-established the church, and was coming out before the world in "such national glory, in such greatness and with such moral prestige, as the most ardent of the great Russian patriots never dreamt of." Bolotovskiy confessed his inability to say whether the current change was a temporary yielding or a lasting transformation, but he signaled faith for the future by citing the mystic words of the nineteenth century Russian poet and diplomat Tyutchev—widely quoted of late in Russian papers:

"With mind can Russia not be grasped,  
With common yardstick not be measured,  
It has a stature all its own  
In Russia one can only believe!"

Bolotovskiy concluded: "We believe because we can no longer live without faith...."

*Kasem-Beg and  
the "Mladorossy"*

Another instance of early reconciliation is found in the small ~~Mladoross~~ (Young Russian) party. This was an offshoot of a movement claimed by its leader Alexander ~~I. Kasem-Beg~~ (son of an important Czarist official) to have counted 15,000 members in various countries at one time. Monarchist and nationalist, founded in Munich in 1923, the movement sought to synthesize Czardom with the Soviet system and hoped to bring a "Soviet Czar" to power in Russia in the person of the Grand Duke Vladimir, son of the late Pretender to the Russian throne, Grand Duke Cyril. Kasem-Beg had some personal touch with both Hitler and Mussolini and his party's tenets bore the unmistakable earmarks of fascist philosophy.

The distinguishing feature of this group, however, which set it off from other Russian fascist and monarchist groups was a Russian nationalism so deep-seated as to prevent it from accepting defeatism and foreign intervention as means of gaining power in Russia. It was indeed on this very issue that an agreement concluded in Berlin in the fall of 1933 between Kasem-Beg for the ~~Mladorossy~~ and Bernard ~~Avalov~~ and Anastase ~~Vonsiatsky~~ for the Russian Nazis and Russian Fascists respectively, broke down six months later. A Russian nationalist first and foremost, Kasem-Beg feared German expansion at

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Russia's expense. In 1938 he made clear his party's readiness to collaborate with all countries which would resist German imperialism, and repeated the pledge in 1939 to the French and British Governments.

Soon after his arrival in the United States in the autumn of 1941 Kasem-Beg made a lecture tour among the Russian emigres and demanded that they should unreservedly support the Soviet Government for the duration. To show the sincerity of his demand he dissolved the *Mladoross* group in New York. In May 1942 he went farther on the road of reconciliation with the Soviets, declaring that a "miracle" had taken place, that "the Russian revolution has rejoined the Russian tradition; they are united in the name of the Russian future." On the basis of this dominant thought he has since given full support to all Soviet policies in his lectures and in the contributions which he regularly makes to the San Francisco Russian daily *Novaya Zarya*. In an article in that paper (24 June) Kasem-Beg quotes from Russia's lore of the ages to pay a glowing tribute to the Russian people, its Army and its leaders, and he bespeaks enduring friendship between Soviet Russia, England, and America.

In view of Kasem-Beg's long advocacy of Czarist restoration, his references to Stalin are of particular interest. Enumerating Russia's great leaders and warriors of the past, Kasem-Beg wrote that they had a worthy successor in the present leader whom the Patriarch of Russia had with reason called "God-given." The three past years had brought "a great victory of the people, but also a tremendous personal success for their leader," for it was the leader's will and foresight that were responsible for the preparedness on which the fate of Russia and the world had hung. Therefore, in "praising the [Red] Army, one cannot fail to bow before its creator and leader." This article was printed also in the Communist-line *Russky Golos*. It is said to have made a profound impression among the Russian rightists.

The Czarists of  
Russkaya Zhizn

Still another example of the growing impulsion towards a *rapprochement* with the Soviets is offered by the Czarists grouped around *Russkaya Zhizn*, San Francisco daily supported by the Russian Center and the United Committee of Russian National Organizations of that city. At the time of the Nazi attack on Russia, *Russkaya Zhizn*, like its New York counterpart, *Rossiia*, viewed the German invasion with approval. Later in the year, however, after the membership of the Russian Center was purged of people who "could not adjust them-

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selves in a timely fashion to the changes in the political situation," the editorial policy of *Russkaya Zhizn* also underwent a change, advocating support for the war effort and aid to Russia. It had not become reconciled to the Soviet regime, the paper declared in the fall of 1942, but it saw harm in raising that question in the face of Russia's danger. As the war has progressed it has displayed an even more conciliatory attitude toward the Soviets and has fully endorsed Stalin's foreign policies.

*Russkaya Zhizn* calls itself a "non-party public-democratic newspaper" but the groups which it represents have never completely forsaken their Czarist sentiments. In July of this year they met at the Russian Center to commemorate in speeches and prayers the murder of Emperor Nicholas II and his family. At the same time, without renouncing the right to depict the negative aspects of Communism, *Russkaya Zhizn* has, during recent months particularly, recorded its belief that Stalin was not seeking to implant Communism in Poland, Germany, or elsewhere; and it has found cause for rejoicing in the internal changes introduced by the Soviet Government. Commenting on the new Soviet legislation concerning marriage and the family, *Russkaya Zhizn* said (12 July) that the war "has brought a moral rehabilitation to our homeland. Soviet Russia is becoming the Russia which we wanted it to be." On another occasion (20 July), the fundamental present position of the *Russkaya Zhizn* group of Czarists was set forth in the following terms:

At the present time, this common national unity of ours is felt more than before. Now, when the great war for the existence of Russia has awakened in all Russian people the best national feelings, Russia has found herself again. She revalues her present, turning to the past, glorifies the heroes who created Russia's glory, is proud of its Czars, is interested in its classical literature, recites Pushkin's poems, and delights in Chaikovsky's music. This makes the new Russia kindred to us, and we in our turn accept and value everything of talent which has arisen there since the revolution.

## 2. THE NEWEST "UNITY" ADHERENTS

The realignment on the Right springs mainly from the impact of Russian events themselves, but there has also been a pressure of opinion proceeding from other sections of the Russian-American community as well as from Soviet propaganda channels. The following exhortation is from an unsigned article in the liberal *Novoye Russkoye Slovo* (10 April). The internal evidence suggests

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FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH



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that it may have been written by a member of the earlier-mentioned Society of Russian Officers:

We emigrants were robbed and ruined in Russia and forced to abandon our Fatherland. It is difficult for us to renounce that hatred towards the Bolsheviks which they have generated in us, but this we must do, and the sooner the better for us. We must not look upon the current events through spectacles of hatred. Those persons who caused us harm have either all ceased to exist or are now paying with their own lives defending their and our Fatherland. . . . And those who have remained in Russia, do they live better than we emigrants do? They hunger and freeze and are deprived of the elementary necessities of life and nevertheless they exert all their strength, show a high spiritual might, and are giving their very life for the defense of the Fatherland. Who are we, then, to judge or criticize the great Russian people!

The former Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Alexander Troyanovsky, recently contributed to the Soviet magazine *Bolshevik* an article condemning the exile Polish Government's stand on the border question as a continuation of "the reactionary policy of the imperialist clique of old, landlord Poland" and warning that the future Poland can only be one that is friendly to Russia. It is notable that this article was republished not only in the Communist-line *Russky Golos* (2, 3 August) but also in the non-partisan and democratic *Novoye Russkoye Slovo* (28, 29 July), to which rightists contribute on occasion.

*Russky Golos* takes from Moscow (23 June) an article about "The Russian Soldier," written by the colorful old Russian general, Count Alexis Ignatiev, one-time Imperial military attache in Paris. He must have been born under a lucky star, Count Ignatiev wrote, to have "deserved the high honor of becoming a general in our genuinely democratic Red Army," for the soldier of this Army, who has received his epaulets in the course of the great war of the Fatherland, has outshone his brilliant ancestors in heroism and leadership.

Such articles must reach to the very hearts of former "Whites," and the ranks of the reconciliationists on the Right gain new adherents. This was illustrated recently on two occasions—the anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Russia (22 June), and the convention of the Russian-American Section of the IWO.\*

\*See "Communist-Line IWO Reorganizes to Emphasize Nationality," FN Number 201 of 11 July 1944.

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*Rightists' Statements  
on Invasion Anniversary*

On the first occasion numerous statements and greetings were received by *Russky Golos* from its own staff members—B. Borisov, V. Kazakevich, Captain Kournakoff, and General Yakhontoff—as well as from various organizations; from Professors V. I. Tereshtenko (Columbia), Alexander Kaun (California), Louis Karpinski (Michigan); composer Nikolai Slonimsky; engineer Vladimir Turkevich, designer of the *Normandie*; General Nikolai M. Rudson, etc. In addition messages were received from three of the oldest families of the Russian aristocracy—Count S. A. Golenishchev-Kutuzov, Prince A. M. Poutiatine, and Prince V. V. Kudashev. Count Golenishchev-Kutuzov, member of a house which originated in the thirteenth century and collateral descendant of the famous Field Marshal Kutuzov, wrote of the “new order, which is beneficent not only for the select, but also for entire humanity,” declared aggression to be foreign to the spirit of the Soviet Union, and argued the need of continued collaboration between the Great Powers in the post-war period.

Prince Poutiatine, whose father was the commandant of Tsarskoye Selo and who traces his title to the middle of the fifteenth century, argued for American-Soviet friendship on the ground that Soviet Russia's three long years of sacrifices had enabled America to prepare for the joint struggle. Prince Kudashev, of aristocratic descent tracing to Tatar Murzas in the seventeenth century, bracketed Lenin and Stalin with Alexander Nevsky, Peter the Great, Suvorov, and Kutuzov as heroes and saviors of Russia. He concluded that “the war of the fatherland of 1941 had proven that the period of great convulsions of 1917 had carried through great reforms which led to the regeneration of the Russian people.”

*Rightists' Felicitations of IWO*

Flushed by these responses, *Russky Golos* solicited and received Russian-American congratulations for the IWO's fourteenth convention. The names read like a veritable Who's Who of the Russian-American community: Peter V. Vysotsky, of the Russian tea magnate family; singers Mary Kurenko, Alexander Kipnis; composer A. T. Grechaninov; conductor Serge Koussevitsky; professors Pitirim A. Sorokin, George Vernadsky, Alexander Petrunkevitch, and Vladimir Simkhovitch; Metropolitan Benjamin; Peter Zubov, secretary of the New York Metropolitan Council; Bishop Makarij; the writer George Grebenshchikov; the sculptors A. Archipenko and M. K. Kenenkov; and the scientist

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Zworykin. Again the roster of felicitants included General Rudson, Count Golenischev-Kutuzov, and Prince Kudashev, while Prince Poutiatine greeted the gala opening of the Section's convention in person.

The extent and motives of the conversion of such once bitterly anti-Soviet "Whites" can be further gauged by an invasion anniversary speech of Prince Poutiatine in Detroit 25 June. The Soviet people had withstood the Nazi onslaught thanks to their extraordinary unity, Poutiatine averred, and unity had encompassed also the Russian emigration since the war: "Our motherland has united us, and around those Soviet men from whom we once departed—we now find each other. Therein, the true force of our national spirit has shown itself." Thrusting a spear in the direction of the *Rossiia* type of Russians as men who had placed their trust in Hitler and had "forgotten their oath of fealty to the fatherland, forgotten the traditions of their fathers and grandfathers," Poutiatine said that he would rather address himself to those Russians who stand half-way, who wish the victory of Russian arms, yet halt somehow before making the last step. To them he would say that "the Soviet people is in fact their people," the Red Army is "the guardian of the tradition of Russian arms," and, since an army is built on the pyramidal principle of subordination, glory and good wishes are also the full due of Marshal Stalin who prepared the country, trained the people, inspired the army and "fused the achievements of the revolution with the age-old history of our people into a single fortress." "The Russian spirit lives within us," concluded Prince Poutiatine, and "may our voices reach the walls of the Moscow Kremlin."

### 3. THE IRRECONCILABLES

In this widening chorus of approval for the new Russia only the New York monarchist *Rossiia* and its staunchest followers have remained totally irreconcilable. In how many instances the rank-and-file members of the Russian National Alliance in America, the Federation of Russian Combatants, the Brigadier-General Turchinoff Garrison 297, and other organizations of the extreme reactionary wing grouped around *Rossiia* have been touched by the new winds in the camp of the Right, is not known. These organizations are showing little signs of organized life at present and perhaps the desertions are not few. But there is nothing so far to indicate that the leaders — N. A. Melnikov, Archbishop Vitaly, the flier Boris Sergievsky, and above all Boris Brasol (who together with *Rossiia's* editor Rybakoff worked in close collaboration with Anastase

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Vonsiatsky, chief of the Russian Fascists now serving sentence as a Japanese spy) — have altered on the Russian question. For these elements *Rossiia* continues to serve as a mouthpiece.

Prior to Pearl Harbor *Rossiia* was not only anti-Communist, anti-British, and anti-Semitic but openly pro-Nazi and pro-Japanese. Accusing England and France of provoking the war, and holding that the Comintern was their spawn, *Rossiia* rejoiced over the fall of France and looked eagerly towards "the inevitable defeat of slave-holding Great Britain." In March 1941, Yugoslavia was urged by *Rossiia* to join the Hitler bloc. The Nazi invasion of Russia was hailed with joy; and the Churchill-Roosevelt decision to crush "the Christian dictatorship of Hitler" was denominated by *Rossiia* (16 August 1941) "the most wicked and terrible event."

After Pearl Harbor *Rossiia* changed its tone to some extent, and in due course it turned against Germany because of Hitler's failure to set up a regime out of Russian fascist elements in Russia. Once seeing democracy as degenerate, *Rossiia* has now become its champion, offering as a sample of "genuinely democratic rule" the "autocracy of the Russian Czars." Often absurdly contradictory, *Rossiia's* articles show one line of consistency — undying hatred for the Soviet regime. Stalin is accused of having needlessly squandered millions of Russian lives in this war to "pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the Allies." At the same time he is presented as a partner of Japan, who is refusing to aid the Allies through bases in Russia and stands ready to make a separate peace with Hitler. He is denounced on the one hand for breaking up Russia's domain and on the other as a "Red Satan" seeking to expand the Communist sphere and spread Bolshevism throughout the world. The leitmotiv heard day in and out in all of *Rossiia's* editorials, is that the Soviet Government is a government of usurpers, that Russians abroad must unite with generals, intellectuals, and youth inside Russia to overthrow the Communist regime, and that it is the duty of the Allies and to their own best interests to aid in this task.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

## Office Memorandum

GEA:mn

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. LADD

FROM : Mr. J. C. STRICKLAND

SUBJECT: UNUSUAL SOVIET SUICIDES

DATE: February 26, 1945

103073

Mr. Tolson ✓  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓  
 Mr. Clegg ✓  
 Mr. Coffey ✓  
 Mr. Glavin ✓  
 Mr. Ladd ✓  
 Mr. Nichols ✓  
 Mr. Rosen ✓  
 Mr. Tracy ✓  
 Mr. Mohr ✓  
 Mr. Carson ✓  
 Mr. Hendon ✓  
 Mr. Mumford ✓  
 Mr. Jones ✓  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
 Mr. Nease ✓  
 Miss Beahm ✓  
 Miss Gandy ✓

You will recall that there have been several unusual Soviet suicides during the past year. I thought you would be interested in the following brief summary relative to these occurrences.

LT. GEORGE A. FINKELSCHTEN

On August 3, 1944, Lt. George A. Finkelschten was relieved of his duties with the Soviet Naval Mission in Miami, Florida, by Captain Boris Victorovich Mikitin of the Soviet Navy on the basis of several charges among which was the fact that he was away from his ship without leave, that he had been drunk and that he had violated Soviet regulations in that none of the Russian personnel could go ashore singly or accept invitations which did not have prior approval. Finkelschten was the commander of the Soviet Sub-Chaser 1504 and, as a result of the above charges, was restricted to his ship.

At approximately 11:00 a.m., August 3, 1944, Finkelschten disappeared. An investigation to locate him was immediately conducted by Commander V. M. Kulakow, an alleged agent of the Soviet Secret Intelligence Service (NKVD). It was determined that Finkelschten had carried on several amorous affairs with women in and about Miami, most of whom were of Russian Jewish descent. One of these individuals was a Mrs. Rambam, the wife of Joseph Rambam, Chairman of Russian War Relief in Miami, Florida. At 8:35 p.m. on August 3, 1944, Joseph Rambam called Captain Mikitin and told him that Finkelschten was at his home. Kulakow and two other Soviet officers immediately went to Rambam's residence and found no one there but Rambam himself. About ten minutes after their arrival Mrs. Rambam and Dr. B. H. Sadowsky arrived with a suitcase and a package, one of which contained the uniform of the missing officer. Mrs. Rambam advised them that she had taken Finkelschten to visit an individual who had provided him with civilian clothes. En route back to the Rambam residence, Finkelschten allegedly jumped out of the car and ran away.

It is interesting to note that Kulakow was apparently in the possession of complete information relative to Finkelschten's activities and the identities of his contacts in the Miami area. Kulakow had in his possession a list of from 15 to 20 names and addresses of individuals known to have associated with Finkelschten as well as pictures of 3 to 6 girls who had associated with him. During the course of his investigation all of these persons were contacted in an effort to locate him.

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Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

At approximately 1:00 p.m., August 4, 1944, the Miami Beach police received a telephone call stating that a body had been washed up from the sea. This individual was later identified as Lt. Finkelschten. When the body was recovered, it was determined that a piece of concrete weighing about 40 pounds wrapped in a blue shirt was tied about the man's neck. A doctor was summoned who pronounced Finkelschten dead and stated that he died of strangulation. The man's nose and mouth were badly bruised and it was noted that blood was running from the nose and mouth at the time the body was recovered. No autopsy was performed and the death was officially listed as a suicide.

Dr. A. J. Nadler, the physician who examined the body stated that he had found without conducting an autopsy that Finkelschten had died of strangulation and drowning due to the rock which had been tied around his neck. He stated that the face bruises were not severe enough to have caused death. He further stated that the man might have been strangled and bruised otherwise prior to his entry in the ocean. When it was ascertained that the body was that of a Soviet officer, he stated that the Miami Beach Police requested him to sign the death certificate as a suicide due to strangulation and drowning and he had done so without observing the body very closely.

#### IVAN ELECKEY

A Soviet seaman, Ivan Eleckey, age 21, was fatally shot at 4:00 p.m., November 4, 1944, aboard the Soviet vessel Embo at Seattle, Washington. The records of the Kings County coroner disclose that a call was received from the Moor McCormick Lines agent to receive the body of a seaman who had been shot. Upon arrival at the Embo, the coroner's officers were escorted to the Captain's stateroom where they spoke to the Soviet Boat Commissioner, N. Brizgan. Brizgan told them Eleckey had been toying with a Russian pistol and that it went off and shot him in the head. K. Garanets, a Soviet seaman, was a witness to the shooting, according to Brizgan.

The coroner's report shows that the deceased was carried off the ship by members of the ship's crew and turned over to them on the dock. Upon arrival at the morgue, examination disclosed a wound in the top of the head which appeared to be a point of exit. No other wound was found and the body was cold and rigid. No investigation was conducted in connection with Eleckey's death.

Through a technical surveillance on the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, a conversation between the Seattle Office of the Purchasing Commission and the office in Washington, D. C., it was determined that the Seattle Office reported this death by stating that Eleckey had gotten "a little off in the head" and had died as the result of a shot. This conversation failed to state exactly how Eleckey got "off in the head" or whether or not it was a suicide.

Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

VICTOR GOVRILOV

The Seattle Post Intelligencer on November 6, carried an article stating that ~~Victor Govrilov~~, a Soviet seaman, age 18, died on board an unidentified Soviet ship on the afternoon of November 5. This report stated that he collapsed while engaged in a game on the after-deck with other crew members. No investigation was conducted and no additional information is available relative to this death at the present time.

EVEGENG ~~BAJIN~~

Bajin, a Soviet seaman, disappeared on the night of January 4, 1945. At the time of his disappearance it was the opinion of Soviet officials that he had deserted and the Soviet Vice-Consul in Los Angeles was allegedly making a personal investigation of the matter. Bajin was last seen in the company of two other seamen who left the tugboat on January 4 to ride the merry-go-round at the amusement park near the Hillon Hotel in Long Beach. Upon arrival at the park Bajin did not want to ride and allegedly told the other two seamen that he would wait for them. At the conclusion of their ride when they returned, Bajin had disappeared and this is the last time he was seen alive.

Peter ~~N.A.~~ Zdornykh, port director of the Soviet Purchasing Commission in Long Beach, was heard to remark on one occasion that he believed, "somebody is trying to hide him so that he may be taken to the Hearst newspapers for talking."

Bajin's body was found floating in Long Beach Harbor at 8:30 a.m., January 21, 1945, by a U. S. Coast Guard picket boat. An autopsy disclosed that he died from strangulation due to drowning while intoxicated. Two representatives of the Soviet Government were present at the time of this autopsy and were apparently satisfied with the verdict.

ACTION:

The above data are for your information. It is to be noted that at least 10 other Soviet seamen have deserted from their ships in American ports during the past 8 months.

CSA:mn

103074

MR. D. H. LADD

February 26, 1945

MR. J. C. STRICKLAND

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103075

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103076

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ACTION:

The above data are for your information. It is to be noted that at least 10 other Soviet seamen have deserted from their ships in American ports during the past 8 months.

OSS  
~~RESTRICTED~~

Mr. Alden  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Cunningham  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Storkland

NEWS NOTES

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

The following current news is circulated at once by reason of its timeliness. In conjunction with other and later intelligence the material may be used again in the longer-range studies of this Branch.

☒ Press Item

☐ Account of Oral Interview

☐ Confidential Report

Number N-216

3 March 1945

ROSSIYA PROTESTS "INVOLUNTARY" REPATRIATION  
OF RUSSIAN WAR PRISONERS

BITTERLY complaining that Russian-Americans were remiss in their moral duty in failing to protest United States repatriation of Russian prisoners-of-war who were reluctant to return to the USSR, P. Mikhailovsky, writing in the Czarist daily of New York, Rossiya (22 February), called for the formation of an All-Russian Emigre Association whose voice would be heeded by the American Government.

Estimates vary as to the number of Russian prisoners-of-war brought to this country. According to the New York Communist-line daily Russky Golos (12 January), Colonel Ilya Sarayev, Soviet military attache, had stated that "over a hundred Soviet war prisoners," impressed into service by the Germans and subsequently captured, have been in prisoner-of-war camps in the United States for the past six months. However, the January issue of the Military Police Training Bulletin, official publication of the Provost Marshal General's Department, stated that over 3,500 German war prisoners in the United States had claimed to be citizens of the Soviet Union. And the Rossiya article, quoting a brochure recently published by the St. Vladimir's

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3 March 1945

Russian Orthodox Society of New York (a rightist organization standing close to Rossiya), likewise asserted that "many thousands of Russian prisoners-of-war were brought here to America from France."

Rossiya and the Bulletin, however, diverged in reporting reactions to repatriation on the part of these prisoners. According to the Bulletin, "Soviet military representatives of the Soviet Union have interviewed many of these prisoners and find that most of them want to return and join Russian forces fighting the Axis." Rossiya, on the other hand, complained that "out of 500 prisoners...only 10 Communists agreed to return to the USSR," and that some had even threatened to commit suicide rather than return. When Russian-American clergymen, who had previously visited Russian prisoners-of-war on behalf of the St. Vladimir Society, returned during the Christmas holidays to distribute books, they found that the Russian prisoners had already been sent back to Russia. Crying out that such repatriation was "equivalent to death," Mikhailovsky emphasized that protests to the American Government by small Russian groups would be of no avail:

What then can we do to make our voice sufficiently authoritative before the American Government...? There is only one answer: a campaign must be begun immediately for the creation of an Association of All Russian National Organizations.

3 March 1945

Such an Association, said Mikhailovsky, should list statistics of American citizens of Russian descent, of whom "there are in New York alone about a half-million," in order that "greater weight be given this Association before the American Government." It should meet only when a question arose concerning "the defense of the interests of the Russian people, its worth and honor." Mikhailovsky concluded with an appeal for expressions of opinion in the pages of Rossiia with regard to his proposal.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

KCH:RMB

TO : MR. STRICKLAND

DATE: April 7, 1945

FROM : K. C. HOWE

SUBJECT: RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES - General

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Beahm	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Attached hereto is miscellaneous material compiled and correlated by the European Nationalities Groups Desk of the Internal Security Section pertaining to Russian activities in this country.

It is not necessary that any of the enclosures to this memorandum be indexed.

ACTION: It is recommended that the above material be placed in the files under the above caption in order that it may be readily available for reference purposes.

Enclosure

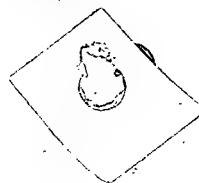
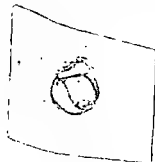
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ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

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FOREIGN NATIONALITY GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES  
MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
FROM THE FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

Number B-367

30 May 1945

PLEBISCITE QUESTION IN CARPATHO-RUSSIA

Mr. Alden  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Cunningham  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Strickland

Demands that a plebiscite be held in Carpatho-Russia to determine its future political status are being made by most factions of the Carpatho-Russian-American community. While the original protagonist of union with the USSR as a seventeenth republic, the Communist-line Lemko Association, has been lying low, a Slovak-American Communist spokesman has joined with anti-Soviet and traditionally anti-Czechoslovak Uniates in demanding that a plebiscite be held, but at some future date. The momentary Communist line also appears to jibe with the Uniate demand for autonomy within Czechoslovakia. Meanwhile a non-Communist group at San Francisco has petitioned for a free plebiscite under the supervision of an Anglo-American-Soviet commission and for eventual political union with the USSR.

THE American Carpatho-Russian community, which after the First World War formed the constituency of a plebiscite that decided the fate of its homeland,\* is again generally agreed that a plebiscite should determine the final disposition of that easternmost province of Czechoslovakia, but but this time in the homeland. Agreement is likewise general that Carpatho-

\* For a discussion of the American-Carpatho-Russian community during World War I, see "Carpatho-Russia, Clue to Soviet Policy?", FN Number 154 of 11 October 1943.

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Russia should exist as an autonomous unit, but there agreement ends. Pro-Russian, mainly Orthodox groups, want the option of a plebiscite to facilitate their demand for incorporation in the USSR. Unite and Eastern Rite spokesmen want it under conditions which would favor continued existence within Czechoslovakia. The Carpatho-Russian-American Communists, formerly instigators of the campaign for a plebiscite, and later for union with the USSR, have lapsed into silence since their advocacy was in conflict with Soviet policy.\* Hence, the only Communist statement has been made by a Slovak-American, who believed that a plebiscite should be held at some future date, and indicated provisional preference for continued Carpatho-Russian association with Czechoslovakia.

*Plebiscite, a  
Fact Accomplish?*

The belief that a plebiscite had already taken place in Carpatho-Russia has gained wide currency in American Carpatho-Russian circles. The Russophile but non-Communist American Russian and Carpatho-Russian League, the political arm of the Russian Brotherhood Organization of Philadelphia (membership 16,000), presented a Memorandum to the Foreign Secretaries of the Big Three in San Francisco which stated that "a plebiscite has already been held in the regions of Sub-Carpathian Russia liberated by the Soviet armies, and the plebiscite resulted in the expression of a unanimous desire to be incorporated into the Soviet Union."\*\* Their spokesmen affirmed that local districts elected representatives who in turn voted on the question of turning to Russian allegiance.

\* See "Carpatho-Russians and the San Francisco Conference," FN Number N-236 of 21 March 1945.

\*\* See "A Carpatho-Russian Soviet Republic?", FN Number B-309 of 5 February 1945.

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The outcome was stated to have been an overwhelming majority in favor of ties to Russia.

In Bridgeport, Connecticut, the assistant to Bishop ~~Chornock~~, head of the Eastern Rite Church in the United States, the Very Reverend Joseph Mihal, told a friend of this Branch that John Mekula of the Czechoslovak Government Information Service had revealed to him early this month that a Carpatho-Russian plebiscite had taken place secretly "several weeks ago" but that his office had not yet learned the results. In Pittsburgh, Wendell Platek, president of the National Slovak Society, told this Branch (15 May) that he accepted as fact the reports that a plebiscite already had been held and that "virtual union" of Carpatho-Russia with the USSR had already taken place.

Further acceptance of the belief a plebiscite had in fact been held was found in a Memorandum prepared jointly by the anti-Soviet and traditionally anti-Czechoslovak Greek Catholic Union, the United Societies of the Greek Catholic Religion, and the Pittsburgh Greek Catholic Diocese, and intended for distribution to officials in Washington and United States representatives at the ~~World~~ Security Conference. "Disquieting news," the Memorandum read, has "come to our attention that a plebiscite was already held in Pod-Karpatskaja Rus' under the imposed leadership of one Ivan Petruscak,\* a Communist, and under the influence of armies occupying said territory."

To top off the speculation came an announcement by Prime Minister Zdenek Fierlinger (*New York Times* 16 May) which appeared to contradict rumors that a plebiscite had been held while simultaneously acknowledging the anticipated

\* Petruscak was formerly a representative for Carpatho-Russia in the Czechoslovak National Council in London.

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trend in Carpatho-Russia in the direction of union with the USSR. Fierlinger declared: "President Benes and our Government wish to settle the question of the Carpatho-Ukraine with Moscow in the most friendly atmosphere, taking into consideration the true wishes expressed by the local population." Then he added that an autonomous government had been set up and "had expressed its desire to join the Soviet Union."

*Conditions and  
Timing of the  
Plebiscite*

The League was apparently not wholly satisfied with the circumstances under which the "plebiscite" was accomplished and in its Memorandum to the Big Three it insisted that:

The right of self-determination should be granted these Russian people through free plebiscites conducted under the supervision of a special commission composed of representatives of the United States, England, and the Soviet Union.

No specification as to when the plebiscite should be held was included.

Helen Vrabel, president of the Communist-line Slovak Workers Society (IWO), minimized the urgency of a plebiscite. Miss Vrabel insisted to a member of this Branch that pre-Munich Czechoslovakia would be restored intact in accordance with Stalin's pledge given at the time of Soviet entry into the war against Germany. While acknowledging that pressure existed within Carpatho-Russia for union with the USSR she stated that restoration of Carpatho-Russia to Czechoslovakia must be a pre-condition to any future solution mutually arrived at.

The Greek Catholic Union (GCU), one of the largest organizations in the Carpatho-Russian community (membership 52,000), in its Memorandum asked that

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no plebiscite be held in Carpatho-Russia until

well after peace has been declared, providing reasonable time to obviate the influences of war exigencies and until people shall return to normal pursuits of life when they can without coercion and influence of propagandists consider for themselves their future welfare.

Finally the GCU Memorandum asks that the plebiscite be held under the supervision of a United Nations committee.

*Geographical Limits  
of Carpatho-Russia*

The geographical areas claimed for Carpatho-Russia have been specifically defined by only two Carpatho-Russian organizations, the GCU and the American Russian and Carpatho-Russian League, although Carpatho-Russian leftists, before their retreat from public activity, had subscribed to several of the demands put forward by the League. The Greek Catholic Union defines Carpatho-Russia as being broader in area than its pre-war boundaries. "Since time immemorial," this group contends, Carpatho-Russian territory embraced the counties of Spis, Saris, Abauj, Zemplin, Uz, Bereg, Ugoca, and Maramoros. Following World War I, Czechoslovakia "took away" Spis, Saris, Abauj, Zemplin and "one-half of Uz" and "annexed them to Slovakia by unfair and undemocratic means." It is to be noted that the GCU includes in its listing of areas claimed Maramoros (Maramuresh), a small district contiguous with Carpatho-Russia and within the Rumanian frontier.

A differing conception of the geographical extent of Carpatho-Russia is held by the American Russian and Carpatho-Russian League. Composed almost entirely of immigrants from Galician districts west of the Curzon Line and looked upon as "expansionist," the League construes Carpatho-Russia to include

districts now in Poland and Slovakia. Its Memorandum, embodying vigorous attacks on the historical record of Poland in relation to "Russians", within its frontiers, argued that Lemko (a part of Poland) and Priashev (part of Slovakia) were Russian and should be "consolidated" into Carpatho-Russia with which they form a "geographic and ethnic unit."

Father Mihaly of the Eastern Rite Church declared that the League would fail to secure the Lemko and other Galician areas west of the Curzon Line for a Carpatho-Russian SSR because the territories were overwhelmingly Ukrainian. The weakness of the League's claims was that they had no solid nationalist base, Mihaly argued.

Before Carpatho-Russian-American leftists withdrew from agitation for union with the USSR they had accepted in principle the geographical demands of the American Russian and Carpatho-Russian League. They agreed that the Priashev district of Slovakia should go to Carpatho-Russia and had spoken of the "possible inclusion" of the Lemko (Galician) region of Poland. Since the Yalta agreement on the Curzon Line, a friend of this Branch reports, the leftists centered in the Lemko Association with headquarters in Yonkers, New York, have withdrawn their support for claims affecting the Galician region since it lies west of the Curzon Line.

*Where Should  
the Plebiscite  
take Place?*

The GCU stated in its Memorandum that voting should be conducted in the Slovak and Rumanian counties which it claims as part of the geographic area of Carpatho-Russia.

The League Memorandum, which embodied resolutions passed at a Congress of American Citizens of Russian and Carpatho-Russian Descent held in Philadelphia 8-9 October 1944, asked that plebiscites be held in the Lemko and Priashev regions

and also in two areas in Poland which it considers ethnically Russian but which it does not claim for Carpatho-Russia. These are Chelm and Yaroslav. In a "Conclusion" to its Memorandum post-dating the Congress, the League asked that the Lemko region of Poland and the Priashev district of Slovakia be included in Carpatho-Russia, and that these consolidated peoples then be given the right of self-determination through the mechanism of a plebiscite.

Possible official Soviet acknowledgement of the claims thus presented was indicated by Ivan M. Czap, a League delegate at San Francisco, who declared (according to the Russian-language *Novaya Zarya*, 11 May 1945), that at the Soviet reception attended by his group, Molotov had expressed "his conviction that the peoples of the regions of Chelm, Yaroslav, Lemko, Priashev, and Carpatho-Russia, will, in accordance with the principles of self-determination, receive full satisfaction of their age-old hopes to be united with the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union."

*What Status for  
Carpatho-Russia?*

The varying conceptions of what the future status of Carpatho-Russia should be range from an expression of the theoretical desirability of independence on the one hand to a petition for union with the USSR on the other, with autonomy (either in Czechoslovakia or the Soviet Union), as the generally most acceptable formula.

The Reverend Daniel P. ~~Maczkov~~ of St. John the Baptist Greek Catholic Church (Uniate) in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in expressing his views to this Branch, declared that he would of course have liked to see a completely independent Carpatho-Russia, but admitted that this aspiration would be excessively difficult to achieve. In his opinion such a demand for either Slovakia or Carpatho-Russia was "meaningless — without reality" and therefore not worth discussing. Joseph ~~Sudimack~~, treasurer of the GCU, agreed in talking with this

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Branch that a completely independent Carpatho-Russia was "out of the question."

*Russophiles Want  
Union With USSR*

The delegation from the American Russian and Carpatho-Russian League, in its San Francisco Memorandum, pleaded for the option of union for Carpatho-Russia with the USSR. Insisting upon the separate identity of Carpatho-Russia, the Memorandum pointed out that Carpatho-Russia as "a Carpathian Russian Republic may constitute a separate state; as such they [the Carpatho-Russians] should be given the right of self-determination and, if they so wish, political reunion with the Russian people in the USSR." The delegation of the League, which used to oppose connection with the Ukraine, indicated to a friend of this Branch in San Francisco that whereas status as a separate Soviet republic was what the League genuinely desired it would now accept incorporation into the Ukraine.

*Uniates Fear Czech  
Subservience to USSR*

The center for anti-Soviet feeling among Carpatho-Russians in America is found in the Greek Catholic Union, in the United Societies of the Greek Catholic Religion, and in the Greek Catholic (Uniate) Diocese. Dominated in the past by Magyarophile clergy, GCU leadership is being forced into a choice between previously unacceptable alternatives -- Czechoslovakia or the USSR. The organization's spokesman, Joseph H. ~~Sudimack~~, told this Branch that he and his fellow officers in the GCU were "almost certain that a secret pact or agreement exists whereby Benes and Stalin agree to the incorporation of Carpatho-Russia into the USSR." "Most of our people," he remarked, "strenuously fear that any gestures whatsoever toward the USSR will mean the complete communization and enslavement of our people."

The attitude of Father Maczkov, the Bridgeport Uniate, toward the USSR appeared to be one of doubt rather than hostility. "As I see it," he said, "the

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people [Carpatho-Russians] have settled for the Stalin-Benes arrangement... feel satisfied they are close to Russia...are under Russian protection."

"Some extremists," he said, "are calling for union with the USSR but they are very few indeed." "The Benes deal with Stalin took our Communists by surprise and they haven't made up their minds yet what they are going to do."

There was, he thought, pressure from below for Carpatho-Russian union with the USSR; but while the pressure was real enough it was "only an expression of Pan-Slavism" and not really a desire to become the seventeenth SSR.

*Opposition to Russian  
(Ukrainian) Hegemony*

Officers of the GCU have appeared to be more concerned lest efforts be made "to Ukrainianize Carpatho-Russians" than with the possibility of forthright annexation by the USSR. They appear to assume that in the event of a plebiscite favorable to the Soviets, Carpatho-Russia would be incorporated into the Ukrainian SSR. And although they protest Czechoslovak treatment in the past, they simultaneously oppose any plan for annexation of Carpatho-Russia to the Soviet Ukraine. Should that occur, a spokesman told this Branch, the "reaction in the American Carpatho-Russian Greek Catholic community would be mixed." "For some," he said, "the dislike of Benes is so great that even the dangers of Ukrainianization would be regarded as less than those of Czechization." However, he thought that the main reaction would be directed against the Ukrainians who would be looked upon as oppressors of those who might otherwise have been free Carpatho-Russians living in an autonomous state.

*Uniates and Eastern Rite Spokesmen  
Choose Autonomy in Czechoslovakia*

Leaders of Uniate groups are now generally agreed that carrying on with the Czechs is the only feasible course.

Joseph Sudimack, the GCU spokesman, declared that union with either Poland or

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30 MAY 1945

Hungary was out of the question. Neither solution, he averred, even if either existed, could today win any sympathy among the American Carpatho-Russians. But, he concluded, "a reunion with Czechoslovakia would have to be accompanied by something more than mere promises of autonomy. It would have to be accompanied by the actual 'grant' and practical application of full self-rule to our people."

The Uniates are joined by the Eastern Rite spokesman, the Very Reverend Joseph Mihaly, who would re-establish the original Czechoslovak boundaries but assure that each of the three constituent nationalities (Czech-Slovak-Carpatho-Russian) was given substantial autonomy in international and cultural matters. "I've told that to Jan Masaryk several times," Mihaly remarked. "I told him there'd be no more treating Carpatho-Russia like a slave colony."

*Communist  
Diplomacy*

While the Slovak-American IWO spokesman, Helen Vrabel, professes to believe that Carpatho-Russia should remain as an autonomous unit within Czechoslovakia, she concedes that any vote would result overwhelmingly in favor of union with the USSR. Judging by statements made by the Czechoslovak Government while still in London, the Slovak National Rada, and by the Slovak Communist Party, she says, the possibility of such a result had long been foreseen. Nevertheless, she emphasized, all official and semi-official utterances, including those of the Soviet Union, had insisted that restoration of Czechoslovakia's pre-Munich frontiers would have to be a precondition to any later mutually agreed alteration of borders.

However, in her own view, Vrabel said, status as an autonomous unit within Czechoslovakia with "ample opportunity and facilities for intimate economic and cultural ties with the Soviet, particularly the Ukrainian, community to the east" would be the best solution for Carpatho-Russia. Soviet pressure and encouragement

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for annexation of Carpatho-Russia at this time would inevitably lead to future distrust of Soviet aims. Carpatho-Russia, moreover, could be virtually as useful to the USSR as a part of Czechoslovakia as it would as a part of the Soviet Union. This was especially true because of the "close unity" engendered by the Soviet-Czechoslovak pact which assured that whether Carpatho-Russia remained within the Republic or became a part of the USSR, it would serve as a barrier to any future aggression against the USSR from the west.

*Fear of Moscow's  
Orthodox Church*

The spiritual fate of Carpatho-Russia is the primary concern of the GCU (Uniates) and of the Eastern Rite Church. The GCU maintains that "the religion of the inhabitants of Carpatho-Russia is Greek Catholic (or Catholic of the Old Slavonic Rite)," and asks that protection be given to Church property in Carpatho-Russia which is already being subjected to confiscation, and the proceeds of which it is averred, are already being "placed in land and agrarian funds...a violation of the freedom of religion...."

Bishop Chornock has made it clear that his church adheres to Constantinople and would never foreswear this allegiance in favor of Moscow. His assistant was frankly "annoyed" that Moscow was bidding for control of Carpatho-Russian spiritual affairs and added that he saw no reason why Moscow and Constantinople churches could not co-exist. A pro-Constantinople attitude was not necessarily an anti-Soviet attitude, Mihaly pointed out. Chornock's church, he concluded, would not become the nexus of anti-Soviet forces.

0 Russian Anti-Comm. Tied in United States - R  
Lund

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C. and it is intended that its transmission in any form or by any means authorized or prohibited by law be restricted to the authorized personnel only.

## NEWS NOTES

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

The following current news is circulated at once by reason of its timeliness. In conjunction with other and later intelligence the material may be used again in the longer-range studies of this Branch.

☐ Press Item

☒ Account of Oral Interview

☒ Confidential Report

Number N-387

Mr. Alden  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Cunningham 11 July 1945  
Mr. Fitch  
Mr. Strickland

### ESTABLISHMENT OF A RUSSIAN ANTI-SOVIET CENTER PLANNED

COUNTESS Alexandra Tolstoy and a close associate of hers, Mme Tatiana Schaufuss,\* during an interview with a friend of this Branch, discussed plans for a center for non-Communist Russians in the United States. According to Countess Tolstoy, the founder and head of the Tolstoy Foundation and daughter of the great novelist, she and her friends had now recognized the necessity for developing a working relationship with the Soviets, their most immediate interest being the Orthodox Church. They expressed their determination to pursue such a relationship in order to "bore from within" in the interest of building an anti-Soviet nucleus. Their problem at the moment, they conceded, was to find a non-Communist leader who had not cut himself off irrevocably from Moscow. Reed Farm in New York State, established by the Tolstoy Foundation some three-and a half years ago, will be used as the center for the Countess' planned activities.

RECORDED & INDEXED

\* In the discussion which follows most of the opinions are given a collective attribution, since, although Mrs. Schaufuss did most of the talking and spoke with more force, the two were clearly of the same mind.

57 AUG 14 1945  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

File (E) 100-7826-37  
AUG 7 1945  
File (E) 100-7826-37  
AUG 7 1945  
File (E) 100-7826-37  
AUG 7 1945

11 July 1945

Orthodox Church  
Politics Discussed

The Chicago <sup>V</sup>Sobor of the Russian Orthodox Church of America, which had refused to re-affiliate with the Moscow Church,\* could not, both ladies remarked, have resulted otherwise and it was just as well that the rebuke to Moscow was so unequivocal. Nevertheless, they said, the rebuke having been given, it was now necessary to come to some understanding with the Soviets. At Chicago the bishops spoke for themselves and for a small minority of their congregations. The people generally were opposed to continued hostility toward the Soviets and the Patriarchate. By early autumn, the Countess volunteered, pressure from below would probably manifest itself and Archbishop Benjamin would be well established in America with Archbishop Adam serving as his principal assistant. Both the Countess and her friend anticipated that Benjamin would be accepted by most of the people and by most of the bishops. Archbishop Benjamin, they admitted, was a born leader, a formidable opponent. Together with Archbishop Adam he would be complete master of the "Soviet church" in America.

\* See "Shall the Russian Church in America Rejoin the Patriarchate in Moscow?", FN Number 240 of 17 May 1945.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11 July 1945

In their opinion only Archbishops ~~Vitaly~~, ~~Theophilus~~, and ~~Leontij~~ were quite certain to remain intransigent.

Archbishop Vitaly they characterized as "the best person" among the Russians in America, but he had been "too isolationist" to become a leader of the non-Communist Russians. While admiring his strength of character, vision, and spirituality, the Countess and Mme Schaufuss regretted his lack of leadership qualities. Together with his strong anti-Soviet record, this had made him unavailable to head the Russian Czarists.

Archbishop Theophilus was described as a "wonderful man" but a very poor leader. Bishop Leontij was admired but he too was dismissed as a poor leader; he was "too reactionary" to be useful.

No one, Countess Tolstoy and her friend lamented, was in view as a possible leader since the minor clergy were indeed minor. The one hope existed abroad. The Reverend Joann Shahovskoy was definitely known, they said, to have been released from a German concentration camp and could be expected in the United States shortly. Father Joann was a "Russian prince," they added, a great intellectual, a fine writer, and a born leader.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11 July 1945

Under present circumstances, the Countess and her companion continued, the only course open was to compromise -- "ostensibly." Seeds of anti-Soviet activity in the atmosphere of compromise could be expected to take root; "boring from within" was just as good a technique for the Czarists as for the Reds, they argued.

Both Countess Tolstoy and Mme Schaufuss described their activities as in an unpromising phase just now, with only a handful of Czarists breasting the strong currents of nationalist pride and defeatism. The other Russians who were neither Czarist nor Red were drifting, rudderless, into the Moscow maelstrom. Rescue under these circumstances would require, they thought, clear understanding of the whole problem, fixity of purpose, moral and physical courage, and help from the outside. They recalled in this connection that for years they had successfully carried out anti-Bolshevik activity on Soviet soil.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

P42150 MOSCOW (SOVIET HOME SERVICE) AT 4:30

WEDNESDAY 9/

(TEXT EXCERPT) ACCORDING TO THE "UNITED PRESS" AGENCY, ARCHBISHOP

ALEXEI, THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PATRIARCH OF THE MOSCOW DIOCESE,

WHO ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES, MET WITH MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCHES INCLUDING THE

METROPOLITAN (VINELIN). ARCHBISHOP ALEXEI, TOLD THE PRESS REPRESENTA-

TIVES THAT HE IS TO TRY TO ARBITRATE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CHURCH

GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES, AS WELL AS TO EXTEND THE GRATITUDE OF THE

PATRIARCH AND THE SOVIET PEOPLE FOR THE AID RENDERED BY THE AMERICAN

PEOPLE DURING THE WAR.

(JB)

53 OCT 24 1945  
DM-9/19-952PM

EX-38

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RECORDED

29

December 4, 1945

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

*OR Russian activities general*

There is forwarded to you herewith a copy of a secret memorandum on Soviet espionage in the United States for your personal and confidential perusal.

I have also sent this memorandum to the White House and to Secretary of State Byrnes in accordance with their requests.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosure

SENT FROM D. O.  
LW:aop  
TIME  
DATE  
BY

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EX - 40  
101-7826-39  
F B I  
32 DEC 5 1945



ACTI N: A

INFO: A-ER

X S A-D E R  
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C SA/I PE  
A-D EPA DC-L-2

AIRMAIL

5710 CTR

from the State Department  
Re: 11/20/45  
H-3059

From: American Embassy  
Mexico, D. F.

Dated: November 13, 1945

Rec'd: Nov 15, 7 p.m.

The Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

In accordance with the usual custom of holding a celebration of the Russian Revolution on or near the date of November 7 each year, a meeting arranged for the purpose of paying homage to the Soviet Union was held in Mexico City in the Palace of Fine Arts on the evening of November 12. Foreign Minister Castillo Nájera occupied the place of honor and at his right was the Russian Ambassador, and on his left José Amador, president of the Society of Friends of Russia. At the table of honor were also seated the Ambassadors of Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Brazil. Great Britain being represented by the Secretary of the British Embassy in Mexico. Also seated on the stage were General Díaz, Secretary of the Navy, and a Mexican industrialist, José Domínguez Lozano, Gabriel Leyva Velázquez, Secretary General of the Confederación Nacional Campesina, Ignacio García Velasco, head of the Social Security, Alberto Treba Urbina, representing the CTR and the Universidad Obrera de México, Dionisio Encinas, Secretary General of the Communist Party, Antonio Villalobos, President of the Mexican Revolution Party, José Giral, head of the Spanish Exile Government in Mexico, and others.

In his speech Dr. Castillo Nájera was fulsome in his praise of the part played by Russia in winning the war and of the Soviet Union in general. A copy and translation of his speech will be transmitted to the Department by airmail despatch. Dionisio Encinas praised the military accomplishments during the war of Soviet Russia and Mexican Squadron 201. He repeatedly emphasized that the peace is in great danger because of the attitude the other great powers are taking against Russia to which humanity owes a greater debt than to anyone. He said that England and the United States should free all their colonies to show their good faith; that Yankee troops should abandon China and that the English should leave Indonesia; that the lies against Russia contributed to the attainment of the present situation; that the ships around the Soviet Union to prevent the spread of the world from knowing the true worth of the Russian laborer. He alleged that Russia allied itself with Germany through the 5th point. He alleged that Russia but that the capitalistic war was converted into a struggle of liberation when Russia took part in it. He added that the attitude of the imperialistic United States and England in supporting the reactionary forces of China, Indonesia, and in other parts of the world was preparing the way for a third world war against the Soviet Union which was being blackmailed

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RECORDED

INDEXED

NOV 28 1945

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File

Q. Neff  
Ash-Cruz

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5758

with the atomic bomb. He said that the independent newspapers are supporting this hostile policy towards the Soviet Union.

Several other speakers raised the Soviet Union and the Soviet system at length. Salvador Gamez, speaking for the Federation of Mexican Youth, said he did not deserve the great honor of saluting Russia; he praised Karl Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and added that Socialism is the only solution for the troubles of the world and that the USSR is the most advanced country in the world.

All this morning's papers give prominent space to accounts of the meeting yesterday. Conservative BOVLEDADES carried the following headline: "Attacks Against the United States and England in the Homage to Russia. The Presence of the Mexican Foreign Minister Constituted No Obstacle for the Red Orators. Padilla Supporters Criticized the Action of Homage". The National Organizing Committee of the Mexican Democratic Party which is backing Padilla as a candidate for the presidency issued a statement criticizing the meeting and saying that while there was no doubt of the important military role played by the USSR in the war, it is also clear that behind these so-called homages is the desire to spread Communist propaganda. The statement added that the list of orators is sufficient to demonstrate the point. It charges that Encinas is the mouthpiece of Communist penetration in Mexico and that Villalobos, head of the PUM, is another mouthpiece of a Communism which exists at the expense of the national budget; the UTR is nothing more than a subsidized branch of the Communist Party.

While such acts of homage to the Soviet Union have been held each year in Mexico City during recent years, former Foreign Minister Padilla refrained from attending any of the ceremonies and the Foreign Office, if represented at all, was represented by minor officials. Not only did Foreign Minister Castillo Najera attend the meeting yesterday, but he delivered the principal address. There is no evidence, of course, that Castillo Najera knew in advance of the speeches which Dionisio Encinas and others would make; but if he gave the matter any thought prior to the meeting, it should have been easy for him to foresee what line Encinas would take.

The full report on this meeting with clippings and translations of speech by Castillo Najera and excerpts from other speeches will be forwarded to the Department.

QUEST

GWR:vrf

# CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS  
PRESIDENT

1204

## SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

10Np Asm 10/8

NORRISTOWN, PENN, 502p Nov 17 1945

Walter Winchell,

The WJZ, New York, NY Daily Mirror

Watch Russian-American Day here Monday for Russian-American Feeling.

JOHN MURRAY

558p

*ack by letter to Winchell 1-30-46*

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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&  
INDEXED

30 JAN 31 1946

58 FEB 8 1946



CHURCH STREET  
STATION



J. Edgar Hoover Esq.  
F. B. I.  
Washington, D. C.

100-7426-42  
THERE ARE TABLES COMING HERE FROM TO VARIOUS  
PAPERS. ALSO TO CANADA. AS THEY ARE PAID MESSAGES MAY BE ORDERS  
TO AGENTS. SOME OF IT MAY BE FOR PUBLICATION AND THE PART NOT  
PUBLISHED MAY BE CODE MESSAGES,

I SUPPOSE YOU KNOW THAT THEY HAVE BEEN COMING IN SINCE  
THE WAR, THE RUSSIANS WILL NOT PAY JUST TO GIVE FREE NEWS TO ANYONE.

There are many young Russian  
couples who came here within the last 15  
years. In talking to some one can never  
find out why they were allowed to leave  
Russia. Only one answer by saying  
"There must be a good reason before they  
leave you go." I should think

RECORDED

100-7426-42

FEB 26 1945

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

FROM : J. C. Strickland

SUBJECT: RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: March 19, 1946

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_

Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_

Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_

Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The San Francisco Office advised by letter dated March 12, 1946, that K. C. Tripp, Western General freight agent of the Moore McCormack Lines, has stated he had received information from War Shipping Administration officials that the captains of the American ships "Edwin J. Berwind" and "Ross R. Farrington" had been told by the Office of Naval Intelligence to keep their eyes open on their recent trip from Seattle to Vladivostok.

Both ships are expected to return to Seattle within the next few days.

Tripp expressed a desire that the FBI interview the ship captains rather than ONI because he said he had little confidence in the latter organization.

Although this matter was furnished by the San Francisco Office merely for information purposes, it is felt that since the original requests of the ship captains were made by ONI, instructions be sent to the Seattle Office to refrain from any interviews with these men but to obtain from ONI any pertinent information which those officers may obtain during the course of their interview with the ship captains.

## ACTION:

A letter to this effect is attached for the Seattle Office.

Attachment

LW:LP

52 APR 1 1946

INDEXED  
CORDED  
EX-33

110-7826-43  
F B I  
39 MAR 22 1946

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 29, 1946

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

SOVIET ACTIVITIES

Reference is made to my memorandum of March 27, 1946, regarding Soviet ship movements.

A check was made of the ports of New York, Portland, and San Francisco which have had the greatest amount of Soviet traffic. As of March 29, only one Soviet vessel was in port loading cargo, the Alma Ata in Portland, Oregon. One ship was undergoing repairs in the port of New York and was not seaworthy.

As a possible sidelight on this situation, it has been learned confidentially that the Soviet representatives negotiating for the purchase of the Pratt Estate on Long Island insisted yesterday that a punitive cancellation clause be added to the contract of purchase calling for the payment of \$10,000 by the Soviets in the event of "force majeure."

RECORDED

147-7826-44  
APR 1 1946

EW:mod(lm)

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	2:00 PM
DATE	3/30/46
BY	[Signature]

50 APR 2 1946

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

FROM

DO-2

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

See Me \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Note and Return \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
For Your Recommendation \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
What are the facts? \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Remarks:

*[Handwritten signature]*

*Please bring up to date.*

*H.*

*memo to Director 3-22-46 JCS*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/20/83 BY SP5 RJA/bur

*100-7826-45*

ENCLOSURE



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: March 25, 1946

FROM : D. M. Ladd

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SUBJECT: DISSEMINATION OF MATERIAL  
CONCERNING SOVIET ACTIVITIES

Attached hereto is a recapitulation of the individuals and agencies to whom summary memoranda concerning Russian cases and Soviet activities have been transmitted, as well as the dates of transmittal.

This record of dissemination is up to date as of March 25, 1946.

Attachment ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/20/83 BY SP3 RJD/KWJ

JCS:MIP

COPIES DESTROYED

RECORDED

56 APR 17 1946

3042 PWT/DB/HMW  
#75-1121

7 APR 9 1946

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

March 25, 1946

NICOLAI  
REDIN

ARTHUR ADAMS

A. I. SCHEV-  
CHENKO

IGOR S. GUZENKO  
(CORBY CASE)

N. G. SILVER-  
MASTER, WAS, ET AL

SOVIET ESPIONAGE  
IN THE U. S.

BRIG. GEN.

HARRY H. VAUGHAN

MATTHEW CONNELLY  
(WHITE HOUSE)

ADM. WILLIAM D.  
LEAHY

SECRETARY OF  
STATE

DEAN ACHESON  
STATE DEPT.

FRED LYON  
STATE DEPT.

SPRUILL BRADEN  
STATE DEPT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

3-8-46

9-6-45

2-7-46

2-25-46

12-4-45

9-25-45

3-15-46

3-13-46

2-20-46

2-7-46

2-25-46

12-4-45

3-13-46

3-8-46

11-2-45  
12-17-45  
1-4-46

10-19-45

3-12-46

3-11-46

9-24-45

3-13-46

3-15-46

12-7-45

3-13-46

11-27-44  
12-5-45  
12-6-45  
3-8-46

8-31-45  
10-30-45  
12-15-45  
3-11-46

9-24-45  
2-7-46

2-25-46

12-4-45

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by 3042 PWT/lmw  
Declassify on: OADR 6/14/88

Classified by SP5 RJA/BJ  
Declassify on: OADR 5/20/83

CONFIDENTIAL

SOVIET ESPIONAGE  
IN THE U. S.

N. G. SILVER-  
MASTER, WAS, ET AL

IGOR S. GUZENKO  
(CORBY CASE)

ARTHUR ADAMS

NICOLAI  
REDIN

SECRETARY OF  
TREASURY

3-4-46

3-4-46

ASSISTANT CHIEF  
OF STAFF - WAR

2-25-46

3-7-46

3-15-46

3-14-46

3-8-46

CHIEF OF NAVAL  
INTELLIGENCE

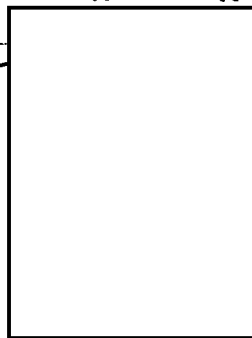
10-19-45

3-13-46

JAMES V. FORRESTAL  
SEC'Y OF NAVY

12-7-45

10-19-45



2-20-46

3-4-46

2-20-46

3-4-46

(S)  
2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**EARL M. PI**  
**BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIA**

April 14, 1946

Mrs. Thomas C. Austin  
470 LaLoma Road  
Pasadena, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Austin,

→ Your request for my opinion about the sudden death of Victor Constantinovich Svimonoff raises a thought so significant that, after prolonged consideration, I have decided to answer you as though I were a witness in possession of important evidence, at the same time making one carbon copy and mailing it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I am making only one copy. I am leaving nothing in my files, which could be ransacked by unscrupulous persons, to show that I have had these thoughts. I request you, after talking with Tom, to destroy this letter. I am not sure that keeping it might not be dangerous, both to you and to me.

The fact that you ask for my opinion indicates that you have had the same thought as several other people, including the District Attorney. I understand that an autopsy was held and more or less of an investigation conducted. I have heard of no conclusions or follow-up, and as far as I know the investigation is a local matter only.

Like most people, I at first supposed that he had had a heart attack. At 61 many men do have their first, and last, such attack. It did not seem exactly probable, however I was not his doctor. But the more I think about it the more I doubt if that was what happened. Your inquiry has started me to going over it again, and every further moment spent in considering it causes me to believe that he was murdered.

I saw Vic less than a week before he died. We stood together at the Post Office and conversed for five, possibly ten, minutes, as I recall it. He seemed to be in perfect health. He looked hard, lean, erect, durable, good for a long long time yet. Had he been overweight, had he shown marks of dissipation, had I ever known of any weakness in him, it would have been different. But his demise was as unexpected as a bolt of lightning from a cloudless sky.

I knew that Vic was working at two jobs, and at first supposed he had overtaxed himself; indeed I remember that he told me he was very busy. But it was not especially heavy work. An oiler in the oil fields does not do much heavy lifting. Taking care of an auto court is not physically difficult for a man of his endurance. He may have cut his sleep short, at the most. But it does not explain what happened to my satisfaction.

The one thing that does explain it is his long-time and well-known hostility to Sovietism and his habit of speaking out and denouncing it in all its manifestations, from the very first one right down to this moment.

All right, call it preposterous. Say that Vic was too obscure to be worth noticing for anyone interested in Sovietism. Say that those people are our pals now, and in any case they would not gain anything by doing away with one dissenter in so humble a station, or dare take the chance if they were so disposed. Say that the intrigues of the Borgias and the Medicis belong to a different age and that I am having a novelist's dream.

That was what I said myself at first. But you wonder, or you would not have asked me. So do others wonder.

For the information of the FBI, - you already know it - I recite here the fact that Victor Svimoneff was born in Tiflis, Georgia of a well-to-do family that held responsible appointments under the czars. He was educated for petroleum engineering in America, returned to Baku early in the First World War, held high position there, and saw everything go to pieces when the Trotzky revolution reached Georgia, barely escaping alive. He lost so much and witnessed so much unspeakable savagery that he could never forgive the Bolsheviks or refrain from speaking out and denouncing them, in public and in private, by the spoken word and by the printed word. He was by far the most conspicuous enemy of everything Soviet, anywhere around here. His articles were published in our local paper and reprinted in other journals, and he had some reputation among Russian emigres in larger cities of the Coast. He has shown me various papers printed in this country in English and Russian, containing matter of the same vein, and I knew that he was close to the publishers. His influence may have been greater outside of Kern County than in it.

In any case, he was just the man to raise the alarm if he had cause to suspect the Soviets of some new deviltry, and he was just the man to suspect them of it by putting two and two together.

Do you commence to guess what this leads up to? Suppose at this point that the Soviet government happened to be planning a vast new campaign of espionage in North America, involving the spending of uncounted millions for the purpose of obtaining valuable information, and involving the taking of grave risks by some of their operatives. Never mind whether they were planning such a thing; just suppose for the sake of argument that they were.

Now what would be their first preparatory move, if they were both astute and unscrupulous? Well, as an Army officer, I know that if I were planning an invasion, the first thing I would want to do would be to secure my flanks. As much as humanly possible, I would want to fix it so nobody could fall upon my right or left while I was advancing in a column.

See it now? If the Soviets are organizing a vast campaign to steal information here, do they leave their flanks vulnerable?

Do they by-pass an enemy like Victor Svimonoff, knowing that he is the very one to raise the alarm, to attach his own explanation to news reports he sees of minor signs, like the detention of a Naval attache or the conviction of a Canadian cipher clerk? Can they afford to leave him where he will almost certainly be pointing at any bit of evidence he happens to see (and as an avid reader of the news he will see them if there are any) and alarming the American press and public against the program which they, the Soviet agents, must at all costs keep as quiet and unsuspected as possible?

No, he was not too small or too obscure for them to silence, if you take this view of it. If they only wanted one piece of information, involving only one coup, it would not be worth while to put Vic out of their way; the issue would be decided before he learned of it. But if they planned a long campaign, - say five years of intensive spying - and if their activities were liable to take them to many places and require the services of many operatives, then it would be worth while clearing the way, - protecting the flanks, if you please.

Well, there was only one way to silence Victor Svimonoff. No Communist gold could have bought him. In all the Urals there were never enough tons of platinum or enough barrels of diamonds to corrupt that man's soul.

Everything so far is of course hypothetical. I have told you what I think would have happened provided one other thing also took place: the U.S.S.R. set out in a really big way, - a really desperate way - to obtain a good deal of information over here. If you believe that they are not trying to do so, then you can safely say that they had nothing to do with Victor Svimonoff's sudden death. He just happened to have a heart attack when he was in apparently perfect health and in the prime of life. There was no evident reason for it; it was just one of those things.

What do you suppose the Stalin Administration is doing right now about obtaining information for use in the next war? Do you suppose they are waiting patiently for us to give it to them of our own free will and brotherly love? Do you suppose they are depending on the United Nations to make all of it common knowledge?

Let us take a look at the information that they might be interested in.

First, of course, everyone will mention atomic bombs. All right, I agree that that alone would explain much more than we are thinking about today. If a war could begin over a cause as small as the cutting off of Jenkins' ear, no one will deny that possession of the secret of atomic fission would tempt a man like Stalin, who was Hitler's ally before he was our ally and who doesn't, to me, look enough like a dreamer to think that Communism and Capitalism are likely to dwell in cordiality on the same planet forever.

But suppose there had never been an atomic bomb. What of the other military secrets that we hold? What of radar and radar fire control? What of proximity fuses, new toxic chemicals that render existing military masks useless (according to reported declarati-

made before the American Chemical Society lately), submarines capable of operating at greater depths for longer periods than heretofore? What of new explosives, the 10-inch self-propelled field gun, gyro devices, jet propulsion, rocket weapons, pilotless directed projectiles travelling above the atmosphere, new code-making and code-breaking techniques, and plans under consideration by the joint British-American General Staffs (not the Russian-British-American, but just the British-American high commands; what is on their agenda?))? Yes,....???

And what, especially, of our Arctic bases and potential bases? What knowledge do we have of the possibilities of traversing the Arctic, of making war in it, above it and beyond it? What had we developed before this war ended, and what have we learned in the current exercises in Northern Canada? What installations do we have and what do we intend to keep, in Labrador and Iceland?

And what counter-measures do we know about, against any and all of the foregoing?

If you believe that Stalin is not interested in any of this, - if you believe that he wouldn't give billions to find out, if you think he wouldn't countenance the doing away with of one former Russian, now an adopted American, to bolster his strength with this knowledge, then you may take it for granted that Victor Svimonoff died a natural death.

What do you think, Mrs. Austin?

And what do you think, Mr. Hoover?

Very truly,

*Earl M. Price*

Earl M. Price

April 29, 1946

Mr. Earl M. Price  
1620 G Street  
Bakersfield, California

Dear Mr. Price:

I have for acknowledgment your letter dated April 14, 1946.

You may be assured I have read your letter with interest and that the subject matter of your communication will be afforded appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

RECORDED JM:LP  
100-7826-46  
ED 7

APR 30 1946 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAY 8 1946

124

Handwritten signature of John Edgar Hoover  
Vertical stamp: APR 30 4 54 PM '46  
Vertical stamp: U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
Handwritten initials: m



~~SECRET~~  
WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR  
STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT  
25th & E STREETS, N.W.  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

10 June 1946

In reply refer to  
14-11,032

Memorandum for: Mr. John F. Doherty  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Subject: Intercepted Message from Moscow to Agents  
in United States and Canada

1. The attached memorandum is forwarded for your information.

Attachment

~~ENCLOSURES RETAINED IN LABORATORY  
CODE AND CIPHER FILES  
INTERCEPT NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
THROUGH \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
BY \_\_\_\_\_~~

CR 10 110 - 00

Copy to

XXXXX  
XXX  
OMX

Copy and Specimens Retained in Laboratory

Jason Paige, Jr.  
Liaison Officer

INDEXED  
m9

59 SEP 3 1946

~~SECRET~~

M E M O R A N D U M

Re: Intercepted Message from Moscow to Soviet Agents in  
United States and Canada

The following information, dated 21 March 1946, was obtained from a Chinese intelligence agent in Shanghai. It purportedly is an exact translation of an interception from Moscow intelligence headquarters to offices in the United States and Canada. (Note: The parenthetical comments are by source.)

As no previous information of this nature has been obtained from source, we are unable to evaluate this report.

A.P.R.A. (code for USSR branch office in US) K.D.A. 63/2 (agent 63 in Canada turn over to agent 2). Try to liquidate the following numbers of securities immediately: 39386, 75849, 32129, 46548, 91261, 69040, 82684, 12890, 14280, 74693, 26235, 44637, 632334, 411428, 993228 (Try to liquidate means to hire some people to kill the prisoner) And where did you put the copies #79083 and 356721/ MP (means to find out where agents ~~MP~~ 79083 and 356721 are located.) (These two agents have been mentioned in the message #397 by Alexanderoff on 21 Mar.) MP

100-7826-47  
ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

DATE: May 16, 1946

FROM : D. M. LADD

Time of Call: 11:30 P.M.

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

SAC R. B. Hood of Los Angeles telephonically advised that at a Navy meeting the other day, an ONI representative asked ASAC Ellsworth if the Los Angeles Office was still conducting investigations on the so-called dangerous Russians in the area around Los Angeles. He stated that the Office of Naval Intelligence was particularly anxious to get reports on anybody who might be interested in the water front and the harbor. SAC Hood stated that Mr. Ellsworth made no commitments in the matter, and Mr. Hood advised that the Los Angeles Office at one time gave ONI reports on the case entitled "Russian Ships in the Harbor."

## ACTION:

I informed SAC Hood that I could see no reason to discontinue submitting the above mentioned reports, as well as other reports in which ONI might have an interest, to them, and that he should indicate on the reports submitted to the Bureau that ONI had received a copy.

DML:cmw

RECORDED

100-7826-1/8  
F B I

EX-41 31 JUN 21 1946

Let Ladd  
Portland  
for a  
Self Seattle  
6-18-46  
ETT

7/1/46  
5-6-46  
Jug

RECORDED SAC, Portland

100-7826-48  
Director, FBI

June 18, 1946

EX-49

RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

The attention of the Bureau has been called to the Navy's so-called "F" program which has for its purpose the compilation of information of a military and economic nature on foreign countries, particularly Russia and Argentina. The question has arisen as to what information regarding Russian activities should be furnished to the local offices of ONI.

You are advised that you should continue to submit copies of reports containing information in which ONI might have an interest to the local offices as you have in the past. The copies of the reports submitted to the Bureau should, of course, indicate that a copy has been submitted to ONI.

CC: Los Angeles  
San Francisco  
Seattle

100-7826-

ETT/dm

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 15

JUN 19 1946 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

58 JUL 25 1946

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI      Attention: Liaison Section      DATE: August 1, 1946

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

This is to advise that Lieutenant Colonel DIMITRI B. SHIMKIN, formerly [redacted] who in the past has made available to the Bureau considerable material on Russian matters has now been transferred to the faculty of the Army War College.

Material of the type formerly furnished to the Bureau by Colonel SHIMKIN through Special Agent MAURICE L. CARROLL, JR., of this office may still be secured, however, by contacting Major RANDOLPH V. ZANDER who holds the position of Chief of Special Projects, Eurasian Branch, Military Section, with offices in Room 2E-749, Pentagon Building. In the majority of instances much of the material is now furnished to Agent CARROLL under arrangements previously made with Colonel SHIMKIN as a routine matter by Major ZANDER's secretary, Miss MARY J. TERRY. This holds true in the case of papers produced by this section which are listed in their so-called "Project Book".

The above facts are being furnished to the Bureau for information purposes.

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods

MLC:EKK  
65-1626

*EW*

RECORDED  
INDEXED  
AUG 7 1946  
11 53 AM '46  
RECEIVED

100-7826-49

AUG 2 1946

57 AUG 7 1946

*63*



**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
**Washington, D. C.**

July 10, 1946

**MEMORANDUM LABORATORY REPORT**

Re: ~~INTERCEPTED MESSAGE FROM MOSCOW TO~~  
~~AGENTS IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA.~~

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference is made to a memorandum dated June 10, 1946  
from the Strategic Services Unit attaching the following specimen:

QC29 A copy of a message purported to be a translation of an  
interception from Moscow Intelligence Headquarters to agents  
in the United States and Canada.

Specimen QC29 was examined in the Cryptanalysis Section. Letter  
abbreviations and a series of five-and six-digit numbers appearing in  
the message were compared with similar type material in the code and  
cipher file but could not be correlated with anything in the file  
which could substantiate or disprove the interpretations set forth as  
parenthetical comments by the source. The examination of the five-  
and six-digit numbers for the possibility of code or cipher failed to  
disclose a concealed message.

Pertinent interpretations set forth in specimen QC29 are being  
placed in the code and cipher file for future reference purposes.  
Specimen QC29 is attached to serial 47 of the Administrative file  
100-7826.

IWN:DMS

100-7826

CR-10110-DQ

C. F. Downing

RECORDED

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-7826-50

357

32 AUG 8 1946

This examination was performed at the request of Supervisor  
L. Whitson of the Security Division.



56 OCT 7 - 1946

copy

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

0059852

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Received from the State Department  
through the Bureau of Consular Affairs

DATE: August 20, 1948

SUBJECT: 8-24-48

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. A. J. Sack, New York, New York.  
EE - Mr. Robert G. Hooker, Jr.

COPIES TO: R - Mr. Armstrong  
FC -  
EUR - Mr. Thompson  
EUR - Mr. Staples

*W. H. Sack*  
*R. G. Hooker, Jr.*

Mr. Sack called at his request. He stated that he lives at the Hotel Astor, New York, is of Russian birth, came to this country in 1914 as a representative of the Russian Liberal Press, later became a representative here of the Kerensky Government, and is an American citizen.

He entered into a discussion of the anti-Communist Russian language press in New York, particularly mentioning the Novyi Zhurnal, of which Professor M. N. Karpovich of Yale is editor and which is published at intervals of several months; Novye Russkoye Slovo, a daily edited by Mr. E. Weinbaum; and Za Svobodu, edited by V. M. Zensinov, the latter magazine published irregularly. Mr. Sack said that a number of copies of Novyi Zhurnal had been sent abroad for circulation among the Russian refugees in the DP camps and had been passed from hand to hand until they were literally worn out. He added that they had definite information that some copies had gotten into the Soviet Union. He said that all three journals expound a democratic, anti-Communist point of view and would make a real contribution to the education in democracy of refugees from the Soviet Union if an adequate number of copies could be gotten into the DP camps and elsewhere in Europe where there are Russian refugees. All three journals are in financial difficulties. The Novyi Zhurnal is officially called a quarterly although it is actually only published when they scrape enough money to put out a new issue.

It has a circulation of about 1500. The Novye Russkoye Slovo has a circulation of between 12,000 and 15,000. He did not give the circulation of Za Svobodu but made the remark that Mr. Zensinov does not make enough money out of it to be able to afford a stenographer in order to answer the heavy mail he has been getting, much of it from Russian refugees in Europe, as a result of the publicity he has received in connection with the Kasenkina case.

Mr. Sack

62 SEP 23 1948

*5 988*

Mr. Sack said he had no financial interest in any of the journals, and occasionally writes articles for Novyi Zhurnal for which he receives no pay.

He inquired whether any means could be found by which these journals could receive sufficient financial assistance to continue in operation, and mentioned the possibility of their being bought by the Army in sufficient quantities for adequate distribution in the DP camps. He said that Novyi Zhurnal costs \$2.00 a copy to publish and that if the Army would take a thousand subscriptions for a year it could probably be made into a bi-monthly and thus yield \$12,000. The yearly subscriptions for a year would put it on its feet. Za Svobodu is published irregularly, and Mr. Sack did no more than indicate that similar assistance would also insure its carrying on and that the magazine would be of equal value with the others.

Mr. Sack emphasized the double point that these papers would serve a valuable purpose in orienting the Russian refugees in Europe and also would elicit initiatives from Russian readers abroad which would be of value for intelligence purposes. In this connection, he laid emphasis on the importance of the letters which Mr. Zenzinov has been receiving which, in his opinion, should be put in the hands of our intelligence agencies.

In addition to the financing device of having the Army take subscriptions for the use of Russian refugees in the DP camps, he also mentioned the possibility of securing advertising on the basis of mixing the motives of rendering assistance to anti-Communist forces with commercial advertising.

I stated that I would circulate his observations among the people in the Department who might be interested and would solicit their suggestions and comments and further communicate with him at an early date.

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FBI  
JAN 2 1951  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
RECEIVED

EE:RGHooker:lh



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : R. T. HARBO *RTH*

FROM : D. J. Parsons

SUBJECT: Russian Counter Espionage Activities  
100-7826

DATE: 8-31-49

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_

Ladd \_\_\_\_\_

Clegg \_\_\_\_\_

Glavin \_\_\_\_\_

Nichols \_\_\_\_\_

Rosen \_\_\_\_\_

Tracy \_\_\_\_\_

Harbo \_\_\_\_\_

Mohr \_\_\_\_\_

Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_

Nease \_\_\_\_\_

Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

There is attached the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure behind the main file in the Records Section.

Attachment

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

71 NOV 22 1949

60 SEP 2 1949

240

100-7826

SEP 2 1949



DEPARTMENT OF  
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to  
SY

Received from the State Department  
through Liaison channels

Date

November 17, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

0059851

To: J. Edgar Hoover, Esquire,  
Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

From: D. L. Nicholson,  
Chief,  
Division of Security.

Subject: Communist Penetration of Russian Emigre Groups  
in the United States

In a recent conversation with an officer of the Department, Professor Smal Stocki, a Ukrainian DP on the faculty of Marquette University, expressed the concern felt in Russian emigre circles with respect to the Communist penetration which apparently has been effected in all minority groups. Professor Stocki stated that there is now a plan to try to create an association which would link the various Russian minority groups, such as Ukrainians, Balts, Georgians, etc. into a cooperative effort designed to purge their ranks of Communist agents and fellow travellers, and questioned what the Department's attitude would be toward such an undertaking. The officer replied that, on the basis of the information which Professor Stocki had given him, it seemed a logical and reasonable step, and that it was a democratic approach to the problem for the organizations concerned to endeavor to set their own houses in order.

Although Professor Stocki gave no indication that this movement might have other purposes, it seems reasonable to assume that together with the expressed anti-Communist motive there may be coupled an anti-Russian motive, and that the underlying purpose of such an organization might be to consolidate the separatist ambitions of Russian minority emigres now living in this country. It is suggested that should such an organization actually appear, it would be useful to examine its activities with this possibility in mind.

RECORDED - 82  
INDEXED - 82

EX-80

5 DEC 7 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5 DEC 20 1949

INDEXED 28



## NOTES FROM THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS

AV-237

Russian

May 29, 1951

(The Purpose of these Notes is to summarize the most important items in the U. S. foreign-language press. The National Committee for a Free Europe should not be identified with the views expressed therein.)

MORE PRESS COMMENTS ON UNSUCCESSFUL CONSOLIDATION CONFERENCE  
OF EXILED RUSSIAN GROUPS

Two additional articles commenting from different angles on the unsuccessful effort to create a consolidated front of Russian emigre political groups--made last January 16-23 at the conference in Fuessen, Germany--appeared in the New York daily Novoye Russkoye Slovo of May 26th and 27th.

The first, headlined "Some Questions For Rightists and Leftists," was contributed by Ivan Solonevich, editor of the monarchist fortnightly Nasha Strana (our Country) of Buenos Aires. The author of the other one, headlined "A Fiasco," is David J. Dallin, the exiled Socialist writer, whose previous revelations about the Fuessen conference, published in the weekly New Leader of February 12th, evoked charges of incorrectness and partiality.

Criticism of American Role Repeated

RESTRICTED

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Expressing regret that no objective report has yet been published on the Fuessen conference, Dallin gives his own analysis of the week-long deliberations of four participating Russian groups--listed by him in the following order "from left to right": the ~~League for a Free Russia~~; the ~~Movement for Liberation of the Peoples of Russia~~ (SBONR); the ~~Union to Fight for Liberation of Russia~~ (Melgunov), and the ~~National Alliance of Russian Solidarists~~ (NTS). His four main contentions are:

(1) The conference established closer ties between the New York League for a Free Russia and the Vlasovite SBONR group, representing the new emigration, after the SBONR delegation proved that it was a genuine democratic group. The author points to the political declaration submitted to the conference by the SBONR, which he calls "a genuine democratic, republican program whose courage and clarity left nothing to be desired." He stresses the SBONR delegation's protests against "all kinds of restorationism" which other participants tried to include in the program in order to pave the way for the "moderate monarchists" into the proposed inter-party center. His conclusion is:

The Fuessen conference clearly showed that the alliance with the SBONR is not only possible but absolutely indispensable for the Russian democratic trends. At the conference itself, the League-SBONR bloc emerged right after the opening and was preserved to the very end.

(2) The conference led to a split between the two rightist groups--Melgunov's Union to Fight for Liberation of Russia

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and the Solidarists--which issued a joint declaration before the conference and appeared there as the "rightist bloc." Both groups took the position of "non-predetermination", both wished to include the right wing of the Vlasovites and the constitutional monarchists within the consolidation scheme. Both wished to exclude some leftist groups. But the initial cooperation collapsed during the conference, Dallin says, when the Melgunov group "refused to blindly follow the Solidarists." Dallin expects the split to continue for a long time.

(3) The first blow to the conference was dealt when the Solidarists left Fuessen after three days of negotiations. They charged the remaining groups with readiness "to follow in the footsteps of ~~Rosenberg~~" by aiming at the "dismemberment of Russia." While in other problems the conference succeeded in satisfying the Solidarists by introducing into the program their amendments of a "reactionary character," Dallin observes, any agreement with regard to the nationality problem proved to be impossible. The solidarists refused to compromise on this issue with other parties, who stand is described by Dallin as "a willingness to take into account the democratically expressed will of the peoples of Russia (or the Soviet Union) within the limits of state unity requirments." The author's conclusion on this point is:

This split showed once more that no democratic front is possible with the anti-democratic Solidarist group as one of its elements.

(4) The second and final blow to the conference, according to Dallin, was dealt by the ~~American Committee for Freedom~~  
*of the Peoples of the U.S.S.R.*

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of the Peoples of the U. S. S. R. It came at the moment following the Solidarist secession when the remaining three groups, working under an "accelerated tempo," reached an understanding on almost all questions and were approaching a "successful conclusion" of the conference. This occurred, he says, when the conference was confronted by a tactless demand of the American Committee to "change the decisions concerning a number of problems."

Dallin deducts from the attitude of the American Committee that it was merely interested in the selection of "suitable individuals and groups ready to submit to its directives," and not in establishing "an authoritative and independent bloc of Russian political organizations." He sees in the incident another regrettable example of America's "small Russian policy" --the policy pertaining to the Russian emigres--and describes it as an "almost uncontrolled" reign by persons in the military and intelligence offices, who happen to have some money at their disposal. No matter who is involved in such incidents, he adds, the Russian emigres blame the American government for the blunders. He concludes thus:

As a matter of fact, the responsibility for the collapse of the Fuesson enterprise rests upon the shoulders of the so-called American Committee. This is particularly important to remember now because new efforts are apparently being made to revive the same combination of the four groups and to find among the Russian emigres obedient and humble elements which would be ready to submit to instruction and bossing.

Role of Monarchist Movement Stressed

Protesting against the exclusion of the monarchist camp from the consolidated Russian exiled front, Ivan Solonevich

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expresses these main thoughts in his extensive article:

(1) The Russian monarchists constitute at least a relative, if not an absolute, majority of the old and new emigration and cannot be kept out of the consolidation plans without violating democratic principles. The author substantiates his evaluation of the monarchist strength by pointing to a poll conducted by the Solidarist paper Possev, which showed that 38% of all votes favored the monarchy. He also quotes from the article by G. ~~X~~ Aronson in the New York monthly Socialisticheski Viestnik, in which it was stated that "an overwhelming majority of the Vlasovites proved to be outside any democratic front--they are in the monarchist camp and partly among the Solidarists." He argues that the monarchist masses in Russia are to be sought among the peasantry.

(2) He calls the exiled monarchists the only camp with respect for the "people's will" expressed in free elections. The ~~X~~ Supreme Monarchist Council, he argues, was the only center to issue a general call for consolidation on this basis. He compares this attitude with the "clearly expressed totalitarian program" of the Solidarists. However, this does not prevent Mrs. ~~X~~ Nikolayevsky and Dallin "to deal with that totalitarian party and to exclude the non-totalitarians from participation," he adds.

(3) He sees the cause of this state of affairs in the fact that "Russian action" finds itself in the "anteroom" of one or another foreign intelligence office. This brings about

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a situation where a capitalistic and democratic America supports socialistic and totalitarian groups with no following among the Russian people.

As a result, he foresees the emergence of a new dictatorship in Russia, born in the homeland, and a new civil war raging for decades. He says:

The socialism of R. Abramovich is a utopia like the old regime of the nobility...But Solidarity is the open door to a future civil war, a war in which neither Mr. Abramovich nor Mr. Baydalakov will be the victors but some third party...After the destruction of the Soviet regime by the armed West, Russia will be confronted with the prospect of a new civil war or even several new civil wars.

(5) The conclusions drawn from this analysis are formulated thus: the solution is in an honest understanding "based upon a platform of anti-Communism, national elections with guarantees of freedom "as well as in the abandonment of further attempts "to cheat American public opinion" by "Baydalakov's thirty thousand couriers or by Chukhnov's illiterate leaflets or by assertions that in Russia, where conditions are completely different, the U.S. order could be reproduced."

#### Socialist Paper Also Sees Foreign Interference

The same view, that American interference is to be blamed for the frustration of the exiled Russian consolidation action--as expressed by Dallin and Solonevich--also appears in the article, "Russian Emigration Problems," published last April in the monthly Socialisticheski Viestnik. There we read:

Among the attempts to impose upon the Russian emigres tendencies and organizational forms, strange and undesirable for them, mention should be made not only of such creations as the ~~SAF~~ Union of the St. Andrew Flag of Gen. Glasenap),



~~ACODNR~~ ~~Anti-Communist Center of the Liberation Movement of the Peoples of Russia~~ and the (General) ~~Turkul~~ movement, but also the most recent effort to establish a Russian political center in Germany, made at the conference in Fuessen, where an American Committee of New York, animated by good intentions and wishes 'to aid the Russian democrats morally and materially', tried to impose upon them a political bloc with the ~~NISA~~ (Solidarists) who were placed by it within the camp of democracy.

The paper remarks that R. Abramovich and S. ~~Schwartz~~, the Socialist representatives in the League for a Free Russia, objected to the idea of a political bloc with the Solidarists and made their further participation in the League dependent upon the decision concerning this question.

To present its group's position, the Socialist monthly added to these comments a reprint of an article by R. Abramovich, originally published in the International Bulletin of the A. F. L. and in the Novoye Russkoye Slovo of April 9th. Abramovich's article, already reported on, suggests the formation of a ~~Russian Democratic Committee~~ in the United States, composed "of representatives of the existing democratic groups of emigres and prominent Russian personalities living outside of the USSR, whose names are widely known in Russia."

#### Views Monarchist Campaign Here Hopeless

In an article, "America and Us," printed on April 14th in his own fortnightly Nasha Strana of Buenos Aires, Ivan Solonovich predicts that the Russian monarchist movement--unpopular in the U. S. at present--will gain recognition in case of war. He writes:

The main task of the Russian emigration in the U. S. is now to make American public opinion aware of the distinction between Russia and the USSR, between Russians

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and Communists...Our monarchist propaganda should not be conducted in the U. S. today. It is a hopeless case... in view of the anti-monarchist American traditions... Our chance will come later and it will emanate within the military circles when they are confronted with the facts, not with the prejudices...

American generals will make war, not politics. Their need will be for Russian generals and Russian soldiers... With every step leading closer to the war and with every thousand deserters coming over, American military circles will be forced to take into account the fact that any socialism is not acceptable for the overwhelming majority--probably 90%--of the entire Russia. Thus, history is on our side, after all. And we, the Russian monarchists, are the ones who have learned something, after all.

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods

SAC Letter # 50  
Series 1951

## (D) SOVIET ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Soviet officials have used physical surveillances with the apparent intention of determining whether the meetings between their representative and the informant were being observed by the Bureau or other intelligence agencies or possibly to determine whether or not they, as Soviet representatives, were under surveillance.

Immediately after the Soviet representative picked up the informant at the first meeting, he proceeded to explore all roads and streets in the vicinity of the meeting place with the obvious intention of determining whether or not the meeting was under surveillance, and also to determine whether or not he was being followed. He expressed this fear to the informant during the course of the meeting.

Immediately prior to the second meeting, the Soviet representative, who was scheduled to make the contact with the informant, accompanied by a second Soviet representative, cruised about in the vicinity of the meeting place carefully exploring all streets in the area. Shortly before the meeting took place, a second automobile, registered to a Soviet representative and believed to be operated by him, was observed in the vicinity of the meeting place and at precisely the time the informant was picked up by the first automobile the second car was in a position to observe this pickup.

Shortly after the informant was picked up, the second car occupied by two Soviet representatives cruised around the entire area of the meeting place and they were observed checking cars parked on streets leading to the meeting place.

The above is for your information and guidance in connection with your investigations of Soviet espionage activities in the United States.

NOT RECORDED  
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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. MC GUIRE

DATE: NOV 2 1959

FROM : L. E. SHORT

SUBJECT: RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES - GENERAL  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Belmont ☒  
DeLoach ☐  
McGuire ☐  
Mohr ☐  
Parsons ☐  
Rosen ☐  
Tamm ☐  
Trotter ☐  
W.C. Sullivan ☐  
Tele. Room ☐  
Holloman ☐  
Gandy ☐

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 100-7826-52

We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1113, Identification Building, for filing in the case file.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material.

WV:gbh

*Down*  
COMMUNICATION Section has no interest in the further retention of this bulky exhibit. Decision should be made, however.  
114/60

*See p. 1. Subj. willing to release in full by 11/15/60*  
CT

*Photographs of material contained in Laboratory file material was obtained during early 1940's. Not considered significant enough to warrant retention. Should be destroyed.*

100-7826-52  
NOT RECORDED

15 FEB 29 1960

J. W. MARSHALL

58 MAR 1 1960